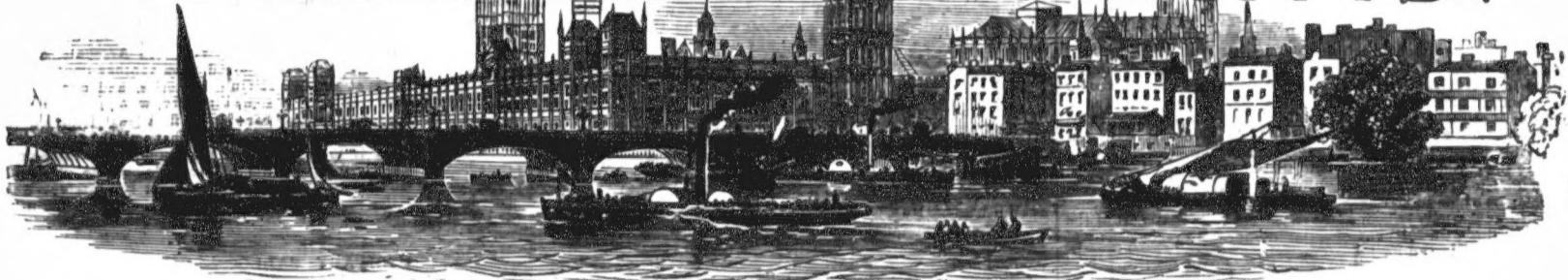


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PENNY ILLUSTRATED  
WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

We have given elsewhere details of the latest American news, and two illustrations. We herewith give a sketch of the recent council of war between Abraham Lincoln and Generals Grant and Butler at Washington. A contemporary thus alludes to the recent successes of the Federals:—"The fortune of war seems once more to have turned decidedly against the South; once more the term of probation is prolonged, and that peace which seemed almost within her reach is postponed indefinitely. New victories rejoice the heart of New England, and exhaust, not the courage, but the life blood of

the Confederacy. The vigour of Sherman and the success of Sheridan promise new provinces for a Paine to harass and torment into loyalty, new cities for a Butler to torture, fresh supplies of prisoners to be butchered in cold blood by the worthy instruments of 'honest Abraham Lincoln.' Grant still holds a portion of the Weldon Railroad, and though unable to attack, is not to be dislodged; and Sheridan, advancing through the Shenandoah Valley, is driving Early's army before him. His successes, it is now clear, have been grossly exaggerated, and he has suffered heavy loss; but he is victorious, and is advancing, and that fact alone is a misfortune for the Virginian

army. Probably Early's army has gathered in whatever harvest the farmers of the Shenandoah have thought it worth while to prepare for others to eat, and it is not to be supposed that General Lee has neglected to provide defensible positions on that as well as on all the other approaches to Richmond. Still, a defeat is a defeat, and a loss of men is for the South a disaster not easily repaired. If Sheridan's army should either unite with that of Grant, or pass on to co-operate with Sherman against Macon, as some seem to expect, the addition of Early's force to those of Lee or Hood would hardly countervail the advantage which this would afford to the assailants."



THE COUNCIL OF WAR BETWEEN PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERALS GRANT AND BUTLER, AT WASHINGTON. (See page 277.)

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

The German journals, according to the *Siecle*, are at the present moment exercising their imagination in forming plans for the remodelling of the map of Europe. The following ingenious project for the foundation of German unity may be taken as a sample:—The King of Prussia would take the title of Emperor of Northern Germany, and Francis Joseph that of Emperor of Southern Germany. The former empire would especially include the Protestant portion of the country, comprising the present territory of Prussia as well as the Kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Weimar, with the Electorate of Hesse. The second empire would embrace Catholic Germany, and consist of Austria Proper, Bohemia, the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt. The two Emperors would each reside temporarily at Frankfort, and a single parliament, representing the whole of Germany, would be held in that city. If the male line of one of the Emperors should become extinct, the chief of the other imperial house would become Emperor of the whole of Germany. It is of course understood that the consent of France to this project is to be obtained by the cession of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine; that of Italy by the cession of Venetia; and that of Russia by the transfer of the Polish provinces which belong to Austria and Prussia. This plan is called in Germany *Coupe de Blâmer's* idea.

The French journals announce the departure from that port of the frigate Sybille with a convoy of emigrants for the French colony of New Caledonia, in the Pacific. The Sybille has already made three voyages with emigrants, many of whom have since married young women brought up by public charity in France, and who had voluntarily gone out. Those women received dowries from the Empire, and are so well satisfied with their lot that several have written to Paris to induce their former companions to follow.

## RUSSIA.

A salvo of 101 guns, fired from the ramparts of the fortress, announced to the inhabitants of the capital that the Hereditary Grand Duke would shortly be united to the Princess Dagmar. At the same time the subjunctive notification was posted on the walls.—

In conformity with a despatch received from his Majesty the Emperor, the Governor-General of St Petersburg informed the inhabitants of the capital that his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Cesarevitch has been affianced to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark. In giving the order to announce this happy event to the population of the capital by a salvo of 101 guns, his Majesty adds that he is persuaded that all his faithful subjects will partake in his joy, and with him will implore the Divine benediction on the august young couple.

## AMERICA.

General Sheridan thus announces another victory over the Confederates General Early:—

"Head-quarters, Middle Military Division, six miles from Woodstock, Sept 22, 11.30 p.m.

"I have the honour to announce that I secured a most signal victory over the army of General Early at Fisher's Hill to day. I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Staunton valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable. After a great deal of maneuvering during the day, General Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line on North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him. While Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and sweeping down behind their breastworks, the 6th and 19th corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole army appeared to be broken up. They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also a great many caissons, artillery horses &c. I am to night pushing on up the valley. I cannot say how many prisoners I have espured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only darkness has saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction. My attack could not be made till four o'clock in the evening, which left but little daylight to operate in. The 1st and 3rd cavalry divisions went down the Luray valley today, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley, the result of this day's engagement will be still more signal. The victory was very complete. A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data."

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

"Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding armies of the United States, City Point.

"It will be remembered that Early's command embraced the 'Stonewall Brigade,' and the troops constituting 'Stonewall' Jackson's corps, and was the elite of the rebel army."

"E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A New York letter says:—"Lincoln's chances are evidently growing brighter. These recent victories of the Union army have done, and will do, a great deal to assist his election. Fremont has withdrawn his name from the list of candidates, and this will necessarily strengthen the Republican ticket. We have no news of an important character from the south-west. Sherman appears to be lying quiet, and does not even desire to follow up his victory."

The New York *Herald* publishes accounts from its special correspondents of the battle of the 22nd. One of these sketches is as follows:—

"Head-quarters, in the Field, Sept 21, 1864

"From the defeat at Winchester Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's Hill, leaving most of his wounded in the battle of the 19th and those which had accumulated from the various combats of Crook and Averill in our hands. At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Massanutten Mountain, and his left upon North Mountain, having his front about three miles in length, covered by strong natural and artificial defences. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impregnable. On the 21st an important position in front of the enemy's centre was gained by Wright's corps. On the 22nd the main attack was begun by a strong demonstration by Emory's troops on the enemy's right. About noon, or a little later, Ricketts's division of the 6th Corps advanced and secured some important heights in front of the centre, while Averill's division of cavalry attacked and drove the enemy at a gallop from his advanced position on his left one mile back into his main works, and held him there while Crook's corps, which had been concealed during the day, was transferred in the rear of Averill's division to the enemy's extreme left. At five in the afternoon Crook and Averill stormed and carried the works of the enemy, the cavalry leaping the barriers erected by the enemy, capturing two battle flags, four guns, and over one hundred prisoners. While Crook swept towards the enemy's centre, the 6th Corps attacked, followed by the 19th, Averill swept along the base of the North Mountain outward seven miles, captured 175 cavalry horses, four caissons, fourteen wagons, eight ambulances, and a number of fugitives. The enemy, having probably learned of the movement upon his right and rear, had commenced leaving this position some two hours before our attack. His departure was so hastened that he was compelled to leave sixteen guns and over 1,000 prisoners in our hands. Yesterday morning the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and he was found in position at Mount Jackson, twenty-

five miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seems disposed to offer a stubborn resistance to our further advance. Yesterday morning Early's rear was overtaken near Hawksbridge by General Averill with a cavalry division and the brigade of General Devens, and driven to the town of Mount Jackson, where his entire force was found in possession. Major Ladd, commanding two battalions, was captured, with several privates. Our cavalry pressed the enemy with great violence and success, until he brought an infantry division with artillery, and they held them in check until the arrival of the 6th Corps, which found them in the same position, offering a stubborn resistance to its advance."

The correspondent of the *Baltimore American*, with Sheridan's army, gives full details of the proceedings, from which we extract the following:—

"The degree of demoralisation at which Early's command has arrived may be judged from the following facts:—Amongst 1,500 persons captured on Thursday night was a rebel colonel commanding a brigade. When brought in he threw down his sword at the feet of the provost marshal, exclaiming, 'The Confederacy has gone to hell, the men won't fight any more, neither will I.' Another incident worth recording was related by the citizens of Woodstock, who sympathised with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they have no interest in misstating facts. They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed through Woodstock on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades who were there sick that they had better push on, as the Yankees had arrived opposite Fisher's Hill, and would soon make Early 'up stakes and put it.' From a despatch captured on a Confederate staff officer it appears that Early is instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. How he expects to fulfil his instructions with his whipped and demoralised column is more than I can see. General Sheridan is still pursuing him, and picking up prisoners all along the road. It is stated, on reliable authority, that the number captured within the past three days will number at least 8,000. No fear need be entertained of the enemy making a raid in any considerable force on Sheridan's rear by crossing through the Luray Valley. Winchester is one vast hospital. There cannot be less than 5,000 wounded in this town at the present time. Every hospital, vacant store and house is half and overflowing, and the groans of suffering humanity are really awful. Our men bear their suffering nobly, without a single complaint, and as each fresh despatch arrives from the front detailing additional victories, they are raised to such a degree of enthusiasm that they really long for the hour to arrive when, with restored health, they can again take their position in the ranks of our victorious army."

Sherman's victories had, of course, created much enthusiasm throughout the North, and salutes had been fired, and other rejoicings indulged in at various points.

## JAPAN.

[From the *Japan Herald* of July 23.]

On Thursday her Britannic Majesty's ships Barossa and Cormorant left here on a cruise to Choo-choo. Not, we have some reason to believe, as stated elsewhere, with the purpose of seeing whether they will be fired on, but to communicate certain despatches from the foreign representatives to Nagao. Two of Nagao's allies, who have just returned from Europe, were on board the Barossa, and we believe some officials appointed by the Government. The captain of H.M.S. Semiramis, Mr. Eastlie, and several other officials, also accompanied the envoy. H.M.S. Djambi it had been expected would also leave with them, but at the last moment this arrangement was altered. Notwithstanding our local contemporary's positive statement, as upon authority, which has already got copied elsewhere, that Mr. Batherford Acock would accompany them, it is hardly necessary to say he did not do so. We regret much to have to notice the great number of cases of death amongst the men of the 2nd Regiment lately arrived from Hong Kong. At the time of their landing we mentioned the haggard appearance of many of the brave fellows, evidently induced by their long residence in the ever-varying climate they had left; but we were scarcely prepared to witness so soon and in such great numbers their removal to their graves. There has been scarcely a day that once or twice at least the mournful muffled drum and file have not sent their thrilling tones to the hearts of their comrades as some poor fellow has been borne to his final rest. We have not heard distinctly the cause of this great mortality. We except in most cases it is low fever, induced by the causes above mentioned, but we believe it is also in part undoubtedly caused by indiscretions in vile liquors, and that violent and most unwholesome of all (to the European stomach) Japanese saki. We again appeal to the Japanese authorities for the issue of the most stringent prohibition against the sale of saki under any circumstances to foreigners.

**ROMANCE IN GREAT LIFE.**—At the meeting of the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union on Tuesday, Mr. E. R. Rigby in the chair, the clerk (Mr. J. Bowring) brought before the board a case out of which a fashionable novelist might spin a three-volume novel, and an unfashionable novelist any amount of penny numbers. The main facts were as follows:—A lady left with the wife of a respectable working man a female child, agreeing to pay seven shillings a week for its support, supplying at the same time decent clothing. The lady said there was no occasion to leave an address, as the money would be sent regularly every month. The name of the child was given as "Clara Bell." After a time the payments fell off, and as the husband of the person in whose care the child had been left was obliged to go into a hospital in consequence of ill health, the little one became a burden, and an advertisement was inserted in a newspaper, "To persons wishing to adopt a child." A reply to this advertisement was received, and in due course the child was transferred to another person who lived somewhere at Camberwell, but whose particular address did not appear to have been given. After a time the child was deserted by its adopted parent, being left in the street, in the parish of St. Bartholomew-by-the-Exchange. It was picked up and taken to the union; and named, according to custom, after the parish in which it was discovered, "Ellen Bartholomew," the finding of the child being advertised by the union authorities. The person who first had the care of the child greatly regretted having parted with it soon after she had done so, and so also did her husband, and after he left the hospital they both used their utmost endeavours to trace it, but to no effect, until they received an anonymous letter stating that the child was left in the City. They obtained permission to go down to the district school at Hoxwell, and directly the child saw her benefactors she ran to them, the meeting, to use a very original phrase, being such as can be better imagined than described. The man and his wife expressed a wish to take the child away and bring it up as their own. An excellent written contract of the man from his employers (a highly respectable firm in Oxford-street) being obtained, an order for the discharge of the child from the school was given by Mr. Bowring, which proceeding the board now confirmed.—*City Press*.

**FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELSIOR FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE.**—The simplest, cheapest and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Prospectus free. Whight & Mann, 148, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactury, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]

Tax uncoloured tea are now supplied by Messrs. Baker and Baker, Tea Merchants, London, through their agents in town and country. These teas combine fine flavor with lasting strength, and are more wholesome than the tea in ordinary use, hence their great demand.—[Advertisement.]

## Notes of the Week.

On Saturday morning, two men, George Hart, thirty-eight, and McCarthy May, 30, who were going along the line for the purpose of posting bills a short distance from a Loudon bridge, were run over at the junction of the South Eastern and Brighton line by the eleven o'clock express train from Brighton. May was instantly killed, and Hart was so much injured that he expired soon afterwards.

On Saturday, an inquest was held by Mr. Richards, at the Adam and Eve Tavern, Hoxton, on Sarah Ann Reynolds, aged forty-nine, who died from the effects of laudanum. The deceased was a seamstress, and was suffering severely from the colic. She had taken some laudanum to relieve the pain, and was found dead in her room. Verdict, "Accidental death."

The police are engaged in endeavouring to discover the perpetrator of a vile attempt to kill or injure some persons connected with the Gun Factories Department of Woolwich Arsenal. A few days since a set of drawers was removed from another department to the clerks' offices at the Royal Gun Factories, and one of the compartments was opened with some difficulty, when it was found to be filled with powder and ball cartridge, a flint-lock pistol, loaded and primed, being placed in such a manner that a slight concussion would have caused it to explode and the ammunition to become ignited. Fortunately the pistol did not explode and the object of the miscreant was defeated. It is suspected that the attempt was made by one of the employees at the department who has recently been discharged.

## MILITARY BALLOON-SIGNALS.

MR. HENRY COXWELL says on this subject:—"The employment of telegraphic signals on the occasion of my recent ascent from the Crystal Palace has, I am glad to say, created some interest among military and scientific men. Just about ten years ago, when I suggested the use of reconnoitring balloons in the Crimea, I devised and experimented with a set of semaphore signals. I then ascertained that they could easily be worked, and that their action could be seen and understood by observers in possession of their meaning. From communications I have received since September 22d, it appears that, for ten miles in a south-west, south, and easterly direction, the signals, with the aid of glasses, could be distinctly seen; and, although on this afternoon they were merely set in motion without any definite meaning, still it is satisfactory to learn that aerial telegraphy can be made the medium of imparting valuable information, either to the inhabitants of a large area, or, if necessary, to the select few who may alone have the key to their import. For example, if used for scientific purposes, say as an aerial observatory to announce the time of day. This could be accomplished by the dropping of a large black ball down a rope a few hundred feet long. By this means a numerous population could have a visible intimation of the exact hour, or of any other subject of which simultaneous observations are desirable. But more especially, I believe, for military signals would the idea prove worthy of adoption. A balloon, just as I used mine for Government experiments at Aldershot and the Arsenal, could be let up with ropes, kite-fletching, and the signals set in motion, either to direct the evolutions of an army, or to convey secret intelligence to the commander-in-chief. For reconnoitring during a battle there is no real necessity for risking the destruction of the balloon, as a mile or two from the car at a very moderate elevation, appears almost close, and signal arms of twenty-eet in length, such as I use, can be discerned many miles away with the naked eye. It might prove of importance, in case of invasion, or the threat of it, to have the telescopic range of the southern and eastern portions of our island from stated heights up to several thousand feet; also to know from stations on our coast what amount of ocular acquaintance could be made with our neighbours' sea-board. This would be a good test for our most approved instruments, and would certainly aid military as well as scientific ballooning."

**ALARMIN ACCIDENT FROM CRINOLINE.**—Crinoline accidents are various in character, and the variety is not yet exhausted. The daughter of General M. was making an excursion to Haytor the other day. The carriage was a phaeton, and one of the young ladies was riding on the seat by the side of the driver. As the horse was "fresh," and required the driver to hold him, the young lady descended to open the gate on the entrance to the moor. On mounting to the seat the wind blew her crinoline against the horse, he kicked and plunged his foot through the machinery. A terrific scene ensued; the horse became unmanageable, he cleared his foot from the garment by his desperate plunging; the young lady was thrown down, and suffered a violent sprain. Happily the coachman succeeded in keeping the affrighted animal in the track till he stopped from exhaustion; a farmer's horse was procured to take the carriage back, and the whole party escaped with a severe fright, and a feeling of thankfulness for a providential escape. The horse, a very valuable animal, was severely wounded by the steel of the crinoline, but is recovering.—*Western Times*

**FAILURE OF A BRIDGE.**—A few days ago one of the new iron bridges which carries the Whitby Deviation Railway across the Ellerbeck, in Gothland, broke under the weight of a passing engine. The engine fell through, but the man escaped.

**THE EXPLOSION AT EKIRH.**—**ANOTHER DEATH.**—We regret to state that another death has resulted from the recent explosion at Ekirh. On Monday, the girl Elizabeth Osborn, expired at Gay's Hospital, from serious wounds on the head and arms, which she received from the falling debris after the explosion. Her case was almost hopeless from the first. The death of this sufferer makes the total number of lives lost by the late calamity amount to twelve. The rest of the wounded, in Gay's Hospital, are reported to be in a fair way towards ultimate recovery.

**DEFRAUDATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF A BUILDING SOCIETY.**—Some months ago Mr. James Lambert, for many years the secretary of the Bingley, Shipley, and Morton Permanent Benefit Building Society, suddenly disappeared; and at a meeting of the members of the society held the other evening at Bingley (Mr. Francis Butterfield in the chair), to report the result of an investigation of the affairs of the society, it was reported by Mr. J. Todd and Mr. Anderson, who had carefully examined all the books, and made a stock account, &c., that it can be clearly shown that the enormous sum of £1,800 had been abstracted or misappropriated by the late secretary. Money entrusted to him to pay into the society he had retained. He had also collected rents unknown to the committee, and had by various other nefarious practices defrauded the society and members of this amount of money, appropriating it to his own use. Owing to the great progress made by the society of late years, however, the stock account showed it to be in a much better position than had been anticipated; and the committee of management were in hopes that, under a more careful supervision, past misfortunes might be relieved, and a wider measure of usefulness achieved. The meeting was addressed by various gentlemen. Counsel's opinion as to the best course to be pursued in the present crisis was also read. Considerable discussion arose on several points. A committee was appointed to revise the rules, with a view to prevent similar frauds in future. For many years Mr. Lambert largely enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of his fellow-townsmen of Bingley.—*Manchester Examiner*.

**HOTMAN'S TEA.**—Hotman's Tea is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to us. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2,380 Agents.—[Advertisement.]

## General News.

A SILVER cradle, worth £50, has been presented to the Mayor of Basingstoke, in consequence of the mayors having given birth to a son during his mayoralty.

The baptism of the son of the Princess Royal of Prussia will take place on the 18th, the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Royal, his father. After the ceremony, the Princess, it is said, will proceed to the south of France, a residence there being considered necessary for her health.

At a meeting of the committee having charge of the project for establishing a training-ship in the Mersey for the sons of seamen and other boys, Mr. J. J. Bibby, a well-known Liverpool merchant, announced his intention to give to the extent of £5,000 sufficient for the complete fitting up of the ship proposed to be obtained from the Admiralty.

Mrs. TOM THUMB has a baby three months old—"a little, clinging, crying doll of a thing, and fit no respect peculiar or remarkable, except in the promise it gives of being a full-sized child, and, if it lives, becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors."—*Boston Post*.

THE rate of suicides at the German gambling hells is this year higher than ever. Half of them are foreigners, whose friends in most cases never learn the fearful end they come to.

The *Peit Journal de Paris* states that a clever mechanical engineer has started the idea of turning the motion of carriage-wheels to account for spinning wool and cotton. This would also afford the means of measuring the distance performed by the coachman—so much cotton spun, so many miles. To this the *Pays* replies that in the event of the plan being adopted, passengers ought to receive a fare instead of paying one; "in which case," says that journal, "we venture to prognosticate that foot passengers would fall far short, shoemakers be at a discount, and blacksmiths at a premium."

On Thursday, Mr. Bethell, a nephew of the Lord Chancellor, was cut with a shooting party at Captain Sawyer's, Ravenswood-park, near Wellington College, when he met with a severe accident, and shattered his left hand by the discharge of the contents of a gun. The injured part was amputated by Mr. Berford, medical officer to Wellington College, and so far Mr. Bethell is progressing favourably.—*Reading Mercury*.

THERE is every probability that Muller will take his trial at the October sessions of the Central Criminal Court, to open on the 24th instant, as, in reply to a communication from the solicitor to the Treasury, the solicitor for the prisoner had stated that he will be quite ready for his defence by that time. The prosecution will be conducted by the solicitor-general Mr. Giffard, and Mr. Beasley, on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Sergeant Parry is specially retained, with Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Beasley, for the defence. Muller being entitled to be tried by a jury of half Englishmen and half foreigners, will, it is understood, avail himself of the privilege. It is currently rumoured that such a constitution of the jury is one of the grounds upon which he places his reliance for acquittal.

ACCOUNTS from Chamonix state that, in spite of the intense cold, two successful ascents of Mont Blanc were accomplished by eight of our countrymen. The Chamonix paper states that the cold on the glaciers is so severe that one traveller had his hand and the other his big toe frozen.

A GREAT success has been achieved at the French opera by a new work of M. Mermel's, "Roland a Roncesvalles;" both the words and music are from the same pen, but the latter is better than the former. M. Mermel commenced his career about twenty-three years ago, in a rather peculiar way. Madame Stoltz, the well-known cantatrice, and Leon Pillet, then director of the French opera, were walking one evening in one of the streets running out of the Faubourg Montmartre, when they were startled and charmed by hearing a fine baritone voice "discoursing most eloquent music" at an open casement. They determined to see what it was, and knocked at the door of the unsuspecting vocalist, who was no other than M. Mermel, then utterly unknown. On explanation it turned out that what had charmed Madame Stoltz was an air from an operas of his, "Le Roi David." He was asked to go through it then and there at the piano, and readily complied. Leon Pillet liked it, and brought it out, but without any great success. Ever since M. Mermel has been engaged on his "Roland," and it seems likely to repay him the pains it has cost him in reputation, and let us hope something more substantial than operatic laurels.

ACCORDING to an official document just issued, the legal parliamentary expenses of the railways in the last year given was no less than £2,097,970.

It appears from a parliamentary paper just printed that last year in the metropolis 174 suicides were committed and forty-four prevented.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Jonathan Cooper, a dock labourer, was brought before Mr. Partridge, at the Thames Police-court, charged with violently assaulting Mary Boyd. The complainant, a widow, about thirty, stated that the previous night a woman with whom the prisoner was acquainted asked her for the loan of four shillings. She was unable to comply with the request, as she had no money, and had just put her children to bed without any food. The woman then called her vile name, and took a coat away. She went after her, and was assailed by the prisoner and others, who used vile language and threatened her life. She returned to her own house, No. 9, Cartwright-street, and a quantity of small stones were thrown at her window. The prisoner then took up a brick and threw it at the window. It passed through a pane of glass, struck her on the chin, and inflicted a severe contusion. The brick then fell upon an afflicted child and injured it. The prisoner took up another brick and sent it through another pane of glass, and struck her on the shoulder. A third brick was thrown. It entered her room, but did not strike her. The witness, who was in great pain, displayed the bruises on her chin and shoulders. The evidence of the complainant was fully confirmed, and Mr. Partridge said the prisoner was a savage and cowardly fellow, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months and kept to hard labour.

AN OLD WOMAN.—The *Glasgow Herald* says:—"There is an old woman, named Helen McGuire, or Boyle, residing in Gorbals, who has reached the extraordinary age of 101 years. She is a widow, and a native of the neighbourhood of Londonderry; was twice married, first in 1784 to a man who was a sailor, and who died abroad on his first voyage after marriage; and to her second husband, Hugh Boyle, a small farmer, in the year 1809, after having been fifteen years a widow. She had no family by the first marriage; but by the second, she had five children, all of whom are dead, with one exception, a daughter, now approaching sixty years of age, whose whole time is devoted to attendance upon the wants of her aged parent. They came to Scotland half a century ago, and have resided in the house they presently occupy, in 6, Clyde-terrace, for the long period of thirty years, and the remainder of the time within a few yards of their residence. The old woman's memory is remarkable for her years, but particularly concerning events which occurred in the last century or the beginning of the present. Her mother lived to the age of 101 years, and she had an aunt who reached the extraordinary age of 116 years. Widow Boyle has been upwards of ten years confined to bed. From what we learn of her she is a very deserving person, and not unworthy of the notice of the charitably inclined. We understand she has been upwards of twenty years a recipient of parish aid."

## The Court.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has joined Mrs. Gladstone and family at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, from attendance on the Queen at Balmoral.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to arrive in England from the Continent on or about the 28th inst.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred is expected to arrive at Floors Castle, near Kelso, on the 17th inst., on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Prussia have abandoned their intention of visiting Nice.

Their royal highnesses will proceed to Switzerland, and will have returned to Berlin by the 22nd December next.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

GERAT preparations are making at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, for a North London Working Classes Industrial Exhibition, to be opened at that establishment on Monday, the 17th instant, by Earl Russell, who has undertaken to preside. The objects of this exhibition, which is under the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury and a host of distinguished and philanthropic gentlemen connected with the metropolis, is to bring together as large an assemblage as possible of works of an artistic, scientific, and useful character, the production of the artisan who is the exhibitor, manufactured in the ordinary way of business, being specimens of superior workmanship, or of novelty in design, new inventions or original contrivances to economise labour or time, and useful, artistic, or ornamental articles which may have been produced in some hours, whether by working men or working women. For the most superior productions in the various departments prizes are to be awarded in the respective classes, and although during some of the day exhibitions the Agricultural Hall is to be opened to the general public at a charge of sixpence, with a view of enabling working people to see it, and to bring its advantages within the reach of every member of the industrious and humbler classes of society, the admission fee is to be reduced each evening from seven till ten o'clock to twopence.

## MAZZINI ON THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The *Pays* publishes a letter from Signor Mazzini on the convention. He says:—"Let us be brief and explicit. The Convention between the Italian Government and Louis Napoleon regarding Rome amounts to treason; treason against the declarations of Parliament, against the repeated declarations of Cavour's successors, against the declarations set forth in the plebiscites, to which the kingdom of Italy owes its existence. Plebiscites, Parliament, Government, country, all have declared that Italy should be one, and that Rome should be the metropolis of Italy. Here now is the solemn decree which the Convention sanctions. The acceptance of its clauses acknowledge the rights of the foreign invader over Rome, and over us. Italy is doomed to become enslaved, dismembered, or disloyal. If the Government maintains the clauses of the Convention, it decrees the restoration of the feudal system; Rome given up for two years to a struggle equally ferocious and without issue; Italy a chained, motionless spectator of that struggle; it is a permanent Aspromonte; on the other hand the Government does not maintain the clauses of the Convention, the consequences are the dis honour of the nation; war with France, arising out of our violation of treaties freely entered into; the loss of the confidence of Europe for any engagement Italy may enter into in future. The Convention has other drawbacks, secondary, it is true, but still very serious. To assume the burden of a portion of the debt of a Government which spends its money in subsidising a war of banditti in our provinces is the height of servility; it is the sanction of an early necessity for fresh taxes and further sacrifices of Italian blood. By so doing we offer a strange example, and tell the enemy of our national unity!—We are going to help you to build up your credit, not to obtain your removal, but to enable you to organize your forces, and remain an eternal obstacle to the fulfilment of our wishes, and slaughter our brethren, whilst the whole of Italy rises to the cry of Rome!"

A bill of exchange for liberation payable after date, and on such conditions accepted and signed by a Government to collect 500,000 men under arms in a month's time; by a Government which rules over twenty-two millions of men—of

Italians—is a fact unprecedented in history. Will it be accomplished? The first Italian parliament, exasperated by a series of repeated insults, will it not have enough of courage, of Italian pride, to tear up that compact, and thus address those that have signed it?—If you have not the heart of re-conquering your own, if you do not feel capable of placing yourselves at the head of Italy, and rise up with her when her honour is at stake, at least remain silent, or maintain by an eternal protest the eternal right of the nation?

Leave an open field for events which will bring about unforeseen contingencies, and reply to the foreigner, as the Romans fifteen years since, when described by you, replied to the invader with whom you were coming to terms—"We may fall, but we will sign no treaty with you!" If there yet remains in our country a particle of honour, if the present generation of Italians be not affected with despatch from its cradle, the country will one day recollect that the plebiscites violated by one of the contracting parties are null for all, and that popular sovereignty cannot abrogate its rights. To-day, whilst yet we are free, we swear to make Italy, with, without, or against the present Government. If the Convention becomes a *fait accompli*, the two first contingencies are disposed of. Then we will try the third, happen what may.

"JOSEPH MAZZINI.

"September 24."

STRANGE SLEEPING QUARTERS FOR A LADY.—A lady, a stranger to Christchurch, visited the Priory Church for the purpose of taking drawings of various portions of the interior. She told the person in charge of the church, on his showing her a room popularly known as "Oliver Cromwell's Harness-room," which is approached by a very awkward circular staircase, not to forget her; and she remained there while he went about his customary duties; on the completion of which he went home, leaving the lady locked in, having entirely forgotten her. Some alarm arose as to her whereabouts among her friends, and eventually some gentlemen volunteered to search for her. The church, which was known to be her favourite resort, was thought of; and on rousing the verger, who had gone to bed, he coolly remarked, "She was there, and I suppose she's there now." Lights were procured, and the lady was found in the "Harness-room" quietly trying to compose herself to sleep.—*Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian*.

AN ORPHAN WANTED.—At the weekly meeting of the St. Luke's Board of Guardians, a letter was read from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of the City-road, setting forth that he had been requested, on behalf of a lady of property, to ask if the board had "a complete orphan," with blue eyes and fair hair, not more than two years of age, and of gentle manner, to be given up to be adopted, the lady agreeing to take such a child, educate her as a lady should be educated, and finally to will over £200 per annum. The letter was referred to the Home and Visiting Committee, to see if there might be a "blue-eyed, fair-haired, complete orphan" in the Union.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SELF-STARVATION. On Monday a coroner's inquiry was held at Hackney, respecting the death of Mr. Jacob Patterson, aged forty.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased gentleman was the son of a magistrate of the county of Essex, and that during the present year he had exhibited a strong suicidal tendency. In April last he was arrested for going upon a railway and lying down with his head upon the rails, just as a train was approaching. While he was in the House of Detention he made such frequent attempts upon his life, that he was pronounced to be insane, and was removed to the Pembroke House Lunatic Asylum in Hackney. For the last five weeks he reluctantly refused to take food, and although he was compelled to swallow some by means of the stomach pump he speedily became so reduced that for a month past he was unable to get out of bed. He died on Thursday night from atrophy, and so extreme was the state of emaciation to which he had brought himself that his body, when viewed by the jury, presented the appearance of a skeleton covered with skin.

Mr. Appleton, surgeon, said the deceased, when pressed to take food, used to decline, on the ground that it was too expensive for him. He did not say his object was to procure death. Turtle soup, wine, &c., were given to him by force at times; but he speedily became so weak that it was almost impossible to administer the food without danger.

The jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased, being confined as a lunatic of suicidal tendency, died from atrophy, resulting from his refusal to take food; but whether the said refusal was resorted to as a means of committing suicide the evidence was not sufficient to show."

## A HINT TO OMNIBUS PASSENGERS.

MR. HENRY HILL, living at 10, Donegan-street, London-fields, was charged at the Worship-street Police-court, on Tuesday, with unlawfully possessing a gold brooch found by him in an omnibus.

George Saldan, badge 1976, conductor of an omnibus running from Camberwell-gate to the Durham Arms public-house, in the Hackney-road, said: Yesterday evening, shortly after seven o'clock, while stopping opposite Shoreditch Church to collect my fare on the return journey, I was informed that a gentleman inside had found a gold brooch. I asked him for it. He refused to give it to me. I told him it was a rule that any article picked up in a metropolitan stage carriage should be handed over to the conductor, and that a penalty of £10 attached to the party refusing. On arriving at the Durham Arms I called the attention of my time conductor to the circumstance, and at length was obliged to give the gentleman into custody as he still determined on withholding it, and said, "It's as much mine as yours."

Mr. Hill: And, surely, so it was. And did I not promise to give it up provided you showed me the rules and regulations mentioned?

Conductor: No, certainly not.

Mr. Hill: I did, and have a witness to prove it, as also that you refuse compliance.

Dove, 270 K: I received the charge. This brooch was handed to me by the prisoner (a middle-sized cameo brooch was produced by the constable, and this description is, under the circumstances, of course, sufficient).

Mr. Ellison: What is the answer to the charge?

Mr. Hill: That I picked up the article, sir, and I believe the conductor saw me do so. I asked three ladies in the omnibus if either claimed it, and upon their not so doing, I reasonably, as I presume, kept possession of it, until an opportunity offered of giving it up at the station-house.

Mr. Ellison: Are you (to the conductor) quite certain that not anything was said about showing the rules?

Conductor: Quite so, sir.

Mr. Hill: You did so after the conversation which was this, "Give me that brooch; it is my property?" I observed, "It is as much mine as yours, and shall do so no thing." You continued, "If you don't give it to me I will have you fined £10."

Conductor: You appeared to doubt my word when I told you that I should give the property back to the proper authorities, although I offered to prove my possession in my possession that I had frequently done so in former instances.

To the magistrate: I have those papers with me now, sir, if you wish to see them.

Mr. Ellison: Persons refusing compliance with the request of a conductor in such instances as the present are assuredly liable to a penalty—the enactment is a very stringent one, and for a very good reason, inasmuch as owners of the lost property clearly would make their first application respecting it to the conductor. I must fine the defendant £1, and order payment of the conductor's costs, £1.

NOTE.—The conductors of omnibuses, &c., are also liable to a fine if they do not deliver up property so entrusted to them within a certain period.

A RENOWNED RELIGIOUS ORDER.—The Franciscan Order, which has been so happily re-established in France, and which increases in number every year, now reckons 200,000 men and 20,000 sisters, including the Tertiaries. It possesses 232 provinces and 25,000 convents, of which five are in Palestine and 30 in Turkey. It has given to the Church seven Popes and 3,000 bishops. More than eighty emperors and empresses, kings and queens have been admitted into the order, which has, moreover, the glory of having furnished 8,000 saints, or beatified persons, among whom were 1,700 martyrs.—*La Monde*.

CURIOSO PARISHY CASE.—CAN A MAN MARRY HIS DECEASED WIFE'S NIECE?—At a meeting of the Established Presbytery, held at Meigle, Perthshire, on Wednesday, a curious case turned up. It appeared from the minutes of the last meeting that a communication had been submitted to the presbytery, with the view of ascertaining whether a marriage with a man and his deceased wife's niece, which had been proclaimed at Kingoldrum, was legal. The presbytery, after hearing certain explanations from Mr. Heldane and other gentlemen connected with the Kirk-session of Kingoldrum, found that the parties were within the forbidden degrees of affinity, and that the banns of marriage should not have been published, and that the subsequent marriage of the parties was irregular and contrary to law; and that they, therefore, found the parties were to be dealt with as excommunicated parties. The presbytery regretted that Mr. Heldane had not positively forbidden the proclamation, and enjoined him and Mr. Edward, the session clerk, to be more careful in future in regard to such matters. Dr. Barry said that Mr. Heldane had not done everything in his power, because he was quite entitled to have forbidden the session clerk to proclaim the marriage; and he ought to have known that he could have done so, because the Confession of Faith tells him so. Mr. Fraser said he should not have known that himself. Mr. Heldane remarked that his fault lay in not having given distinct information to the session clerk not to proclaim the marriage, and stating authoritatively to him that it should not be made. He had advised it to be made, but he told the session clerk that if he did proclaim the parties he did so upon his own responsibility. It was a great pity that the proclamation was made. He had not, however, intended to marry the parties; but although the affinity which existed between them was distinctly mentioned to a clergyman of the Established Church of Dundee—Mr. Peter Grant—he (Mr. Grant) had actually married them, knowing at the same time—reading with his own eyes in the certificate—that they were within the degrees of affinity.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

WE TAKE OUR SUMMER TRIP THIS YEAR TO THE MOORS. WE CARE NOT TO VISIT THEM ANY MORE.



INVERNESS, OCT. 10, 5 A.M.—"THE MORNING WAS COLD."



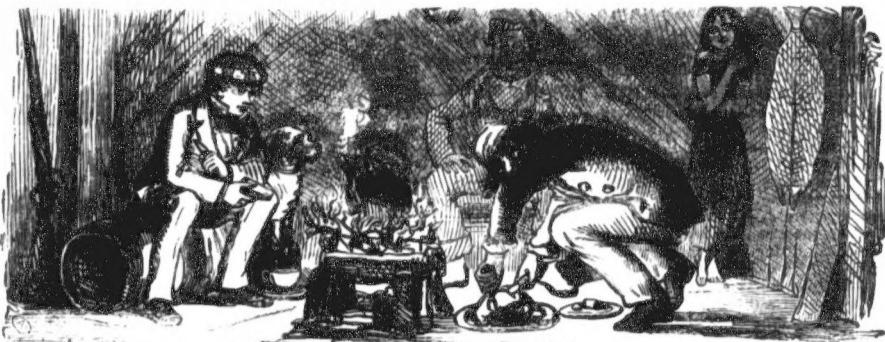
FIND IT MISTY, AND THE FIRST BIRD WE FIRED AT WE "MISS'D."



WE MAKE A POINT OF GETTING OUT OF IT;



WE TAKE COMFORT ON AN UNCOMFORTABLE ROCK



WE DROP IN AT A SHEPHERD'S SHEALING—THE "CHIEF IN" THE BACKGROUND IGNORES CRINOLINE.



AS A SEQUEL TO THE LAST DRAMATIC TABLEAU, WE TAKE A DRAM.



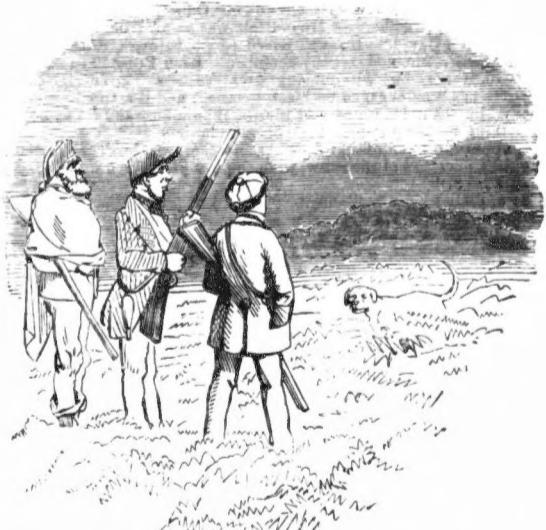
AND HAVING POUR'D OUT A DRAIN, WE FOUND IT NEVER DRAINS BUT IT POURS.



WE MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FOR OLD FOGEYS, AS WE WERE IN A DECIDED STATE OF FOG.



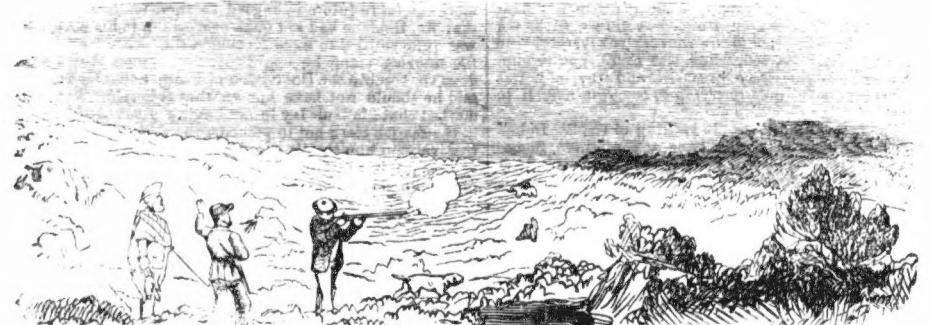
BUT FIND A DOG MAKING A POINT AT US.



WE AGAIN FACE THE MOOR, AND FIND IT THE SAME OER AGAIN.



AND "DRAIN A CUP," &c.



AS THE "MIST" RISES, A BIRD RISES WITH IT, WHICH WASN'T "MISS'D."



BUT WE WERE SHORTLY AFTER, AND LIKELY TO BE UNTIL OUR RETURN.



THE WAR IN AMERICA—THE CONFEDERATES THROWING UP ENTRENUEMENTS NEAR MOBILE.

## SKETCHES OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

The capture of Mobile has been contradicted. Admiral Farragut's fleet has been comparatively idle, for with the exception of removing some torpedoes, nothing has been done. We give an illustration from a sketch taken on board one of the Federal frigates of the manner in which the men pass their time when off their watch and other duties.

The Confederates were engaged in strengthening their defences against a land attack; throwing up entrenchments, mounting heavy

guns, and other preparations on the Mobile batteries, and the approaches thereto. We also give a sketch of these works.

On our first page we also give an illustration of the Council of War at Washington, between President Lincoln and Generals

Grant and Butler.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE ON THE RAILWAY.—An inquest was held on Monday afternoon at Eckington, Worcestershire, on the body of Mr. John Hill, farmer, of that place, who was killed on Saturday afternoon by a train on the Midland Railway passing over him. It

appeared that the deceased had been seen walking along the railway, and had been cautioned more than once. About two o'clock in the afternoon he was seen walking along the six-foot way between Diford and Eckington Stations. The driver of the down train from Worcester, observing him on the line, blew his whistle as he approached him. The deceased appeared to take no notice of the warning, but just as the train came up he jumped out of the six-foot way on to the rails on which the train was running, and, of course, was killed on the spot. The deceased was married, and has left a large family.



SKETCHES OF THE AMERICAN WAR.—SCENE ON BOARD A FEDERAL FRIGATE OFF MOBILE.

Oct 15, 1864.

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## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

MONDAY.—

TUESDAY.—

WEDNESDAY.—

THURSDAY.—

FRIDAY.—

SATURDAY.—

SUNDAY.—

turret vessel might serve well enough for a guard-ship, but Captain Coles, besides offering to produce this, had offered to produce something better. He declared upon his principle he could build a vessel 100 feet shorter than the Warrior, drawing less water, requiring only half the crew to man her, and costing £100,000 less. With this smaller, cheaper, and handier vessel he asserted he could disable and capture the Warrior in an hour. Be it understood that we are not professing our own faith in these principles. We are not called upon either to believe or disbelieve the assertions. We only say that if the proposals of the inventor were deemed, as they were deemed, worthy of trial, it was an extraordinary proceeding to select the least doubtful and least important proposal for the experiment. If the Royal Sovereign was not constructed as a sea-going shield ship, but merely as a floating battery, then Captain Coles's system has in reality received no trial at all, and a new experiment should be commenced in which the Admiralty, the inventor, and the public may understand each other better.

### THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

#### GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Whatever spare ground there may be, let the same be deeply dug or trenched, and planted with coleworts, kale, savoys, cabbage plants, and, indeed, other sorts remaining in seed-beds. Earth up celery, being careful to keep the leaves well together. Finish planting lettuce and cauliflower, or secure them in their winter quarters. Take up beet and secure them in sand. Cut down old flower-stalks of artichokes, remove some of the large outside leaves, and cover the roots. Clear away the decayed leaves of rhubarb and sea-kale, and cover the roots with short litter or tan. Continue taking up main crops of potatoes. Parsnips may be left in the ground. Mushroom beds should now be ready for spawn. If the heat of the bed has declined to about forty-five or fifty degrees, the spawn should be put in, breaking the cakes into eight or ten pieces. The bed should be covered about two or three inches with mould, and well flattened down with the back of the spade, the whole covered with dry straw eight inches or a foot in depth.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—After the removal of summer and autumn flowering plants, get in some hardy evergreen shrubs, such as laurels, laurentianas, hollies, rhododendrons, &c. Plant every description of bulbs before the ground becomes too wet. Carnations and pincushions should be potted or planted out. Look over pansies and polyanthus for slugs. Protect all plants that will not stand the severity of winter.

**FRUIT GARDEN.**—Make fresh plantations of currants and gooseberries, and propagate by cuttings. Plant quinces and plums. When planting, spread the roots out carefully, and work the soil between them with the hand. Root-prune where trees are growing too luxuriant. Gather all remaining fruit.

**EXCHANGE OF AMENITIES.**—The Dublin Nation is extremely indignant at the account given in the London sporting journals of Dublin and its people in connexion with the late attempt at a prize-fight between Mace and Coburn, which ended in a smoke. It appears that they have described the priests as sauntering about, "fat, sly, and hypocritical," and the people as the most abject and degraded in Europe. Sackville street is boasted of as one of the finest streets in Europe, but the sporting editor says:—"The houses, with only a few exceptions, are more insignificant than those of a second-rate provincial town in England. And the population! Every fourth person is a wretched, dirty, and almost naked beggar, leprosy-looking, and skulking along the pavement like a starved cur." The Nation retaliates by calling the sporting visitors, "a mob of ugly rascals, pickpockets, cheats, and bullies, who had come over from England for the occasion, expecting to reap a golden harvest among the greenhorns round the prize-ring." Baulked of this opportunity for "raising the wind," it was only by great exertions the fellows contrived to beg and steal as much as paid their way back to the shores of the enlightened country whence they came. Arrived there, almost the first act of one of the 'sporting editors' was to vilify the people of this city in terms that show at once his honesty, his taste, and his temper. This great personage was quite disgusted with the small estimation in which the pugilistic profession was held in Ireland. The writer above quoted makes fierce and abusive complaints of the 'incivility' of the Dublin waiters and carmen. He thought, probably, that they would be obsequiousness to himself and his companions; but the men knew better than to show any marks of respect to such a set of rogues and rowdies. If these persons want to meet with popular respect and esteem, they must remain at home among the stolid and stupid boors of England. A people religiously educated, as are the Irish—a people trained to the ennobling ideas of patriotism—a people who have listened to the teachings of O'Connell, Davis, Duffy, and John Martin, will not degrade themselves into attendants of the prize-ring; they will not take to the worship of Jim Mace and Young Napper, or any of the other heroes of the fist."

**THE STRATFORD FESTIVAL.**—The heavy loss sustained by the members of the Perpetual Committee by the festival at Stratford has been liberally met by a very handsome guarantee fund, the particulars of which we published on Saturday. After many months of enormous labour a series of miscalculations and misfortunes has let the managers with a very heavy debt. Even in our town, where considerable support was naturally expected, neither the Scholarship, the Monumental, nor the Festival Fund have produced any adequate result, and the amount of donations we now possess will be a disappointment to all who feel interested in duly honouring the memory of Shakespeare in his native town, and in maintaining the character for liberality which our town has long possessed. The following donations are apportioned under the various heads above named, and some others have yet to be received. Any further amount should be paid at once, as the accounts will be closed in a few days. And donations to the Scholarship or Monumental Funds will be added to those already given for that purpose; and any not specially assigned will be placed to the festival or general fund, in reduction of the guarantee fund which the promoters of the festival have so liberally promised to cover the loss sustained. One of the parchment lists which will be preserved by the Stratford Committee in Shakespeare's house will remain at our office for a few days to receive any further signatures and donations. The following are those now promised or received:

—The Mayor, £10 10s.; William Schofield, M.P., £10 10s.; Jos. Timmins, £10 10s.; Wm. Middlemore, £5 5s.; John Jagger, £5 5s.; Samuel Timmins (hon. sec.) £5 5s.; A. Kyland, £3 3s.; J. T. Colding, £3 2s.; T. C. Bell Fletcher, £2 2s.; William Gidson, £2 2s.; Edward Griffiths, £2 2s.; James Lewis, £2 2s.; Rev. T. N. Hutchinson, £2 2s.; Wright, Lewis, and Peyton (advertisements), £2 6s.; Alderman Hawkes, £1 1s.; T. H. Chance, £1 1s.; Geo. Jabet, £1 1s.; J. A. Langford, £1 1s.; T. Short, j.n., £1 1s.; Samuel Whittield, £1 1s.; J. Coppelock, £1; Rev. O. Evans, £1; J. J. Heath, 10s. 6d.; W. Sharman, 10s. 6d.; H. W. Ashton, 10s.; collected (in small sums) by W. Gidson, £3 11s. 6d.; by J. W. Oliver, £2; and by Jos. Timmins, £2 11s. 6d.; and of which amount (£54 7s.) the sum of £34 10s. 6d. is for the Scholarship, £13 11s. for the Monumental, and £36 5s. 6d. for the General or Festival Fund.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

#### ROBBERY OF £40,000 BY A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

Mr. Lewis, jun., of the firm of Lewis and Lewis, of Ely-place, applied to Mr. Alderman Challis, at the Guildhall Police Court, under the following circumstances:—He said, I apply to you, sir, on behalf of Mr. Aaron Salomone, who is a Manchester warehouseman, of Old Change, and my application is for you to grant a warrant for the apprehension of his chief clerk and cashier, who has lately absconded having robbed his employer to the extent of £40,000. His mode of operation appears to have been by copying the good bills entrusted to him to lodge at the London and Westminster Bank, with which bank he lodged the forged copies, and discounted the good bills elsewhere, the proceeds of which he has applied to his own purposes. The clerk, John Allen Thorley, had been in Mr. Salomone's employ for many years past, and enjoyed his utmost confidence. Indeed, the deceptions and forgeries were not found out until suspicion was aroused by his not returning from his holidays. His desk was then broken open, and a letter found from him acknowledging everything. He would put in the information, and then ask the court for a warrant for the apprehension of the delinquent.

The following information was then read:—

"Aaron Salomone said: I carry on the business of a warehouseman, at 35, Old Change, in the City of London. John Allen Thorley has been in my employment for fifteen years and upwards as confidential clerk and cashier, and amongst other duties which he had to perform he, from time to time, as occasion might require, was entrusted by me with bills of exchange to take to the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, in the City of London, and there deposit such bills of exchange as security for money to be advanced upon them. I have seen the bill of exchange for £976 3s. 1d., purporting to be drawn by me on, and accepted by, Mr. H. A. Joseph, of 1, Fudge-row, London, dated the 21st day of July, 1864, payable six months after date, which bill of exchange is produced by Josiah Forsyth, a clerk in the London and Westminster Bank, and I say that I never gave the said bill of exchange to the said John Allen Thorley to take to the London and Westminster Bank, and the signature 'A. Salomone' to the said bill of exchange, as the drawer thereof, is not in my handwriting, and was not written by my authority or with my knowledge. I produce a letter which I found in the desk of the said John Allen Thorley, at my warehouse, of the aforesaid, which letter is in the handwriting of the said John Allen Thorley at my warehouse, of the aforesaid, which letter is in the handwriting of the said John Allen Thorley, and the following is a copy thereof: 'Sept 28, 1864, Old Change—Sir, —It is with the bitterest sorrow and remorse that I feel at length I must confess to you that having engaged for the last two or three years in extensive speculations, in order to cover payments which I had made on my brother James's account (independent of the money you so kindly advanced to him), and these speculations having only rendered my position worse and worse, I am appalled to find that the total loss now amounts to above £40,000; and this sum I have from time to time abstracted from your business. The infatuation which has led me on and on of it is utterly impossible for me to explain, the more so as the whole of the money, to the best of my recollection, has been paid away in the manner I have mentioned, and had not been used for the purpose of extravagance or my own aggrandisement. This my bankers' book will clearly show. I have always lived within my income, and, as you know, have always worked hard; and how I could have acted in the way I have done, when I look back upon the past, I am utterly astounded at myself. You will see that within the present month a considerable sum has been appropriated to differences, and for this I now specially blame myself. I may, however, state that most of the parties hold security. I had a large amount open in Spanish stock, and I hoped by continuing the account to receive a very considerable sum by the Spanish Passive and Certificates, and the securities would then be ratified. In this I am again disappointed, and rather than involve you and myself further I have now taken this resolve, which would to God I had done before I had inflicted so serious an injury upon you. At the end of 1862, the amount then abstracted was about £7 500, and in November, 1863, it had increased to £25 000. The deficiency to that date is shown in the green pocket-book in my desk. I will throw no blame on any one, for I only am responsible for the injury I have inflicted upon you. I trust you will have strength and health enough to go through these difficulties, and that prosperity will still be your lot. As for myself, life is, and can be no longer dear.—I am your obedient servant, JOHN A. THORLEY.—A. Salomone, Esq.' That I also found the green pocket-book belonging to the said John Allen Thorley, and mentioned in the above letter, a statement in his handwriting as follows:—'The fictitious bills were made by tracing the writing over the genuine ones, and all were written by myself alone.'"

Josiah Forsyth said: I am a clerk in the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury. I knew John A. Thorley. Mr. Salomone keeps an account at our bank, and is in the habit of sending bills of exchange to our bank as security for money advanced upon them. I produce a bill of exchange for £976 3s. 1d., purporting to be drawn by A. Salomone, and accepted by H. A. Joseph, of No. 1, Fudge-row, London, dated the 21st July, 1864, payable six months after date, which bill of exchange is now shown to the said Aaron Salomone and Hyatt Aaron Joseph, and which said bill of exchange was deposited with our bank to the credit of Mr. Salomone against advances made upon it. The said bill of exchange was deposited by the said John Allen Thorley at our bank with others on the 24th of September last.

Mr. Hyatt Aaron Joseph said: I have examined the said bill of exchange for £976 3s. 1d., and the acceptance signed with my name is not in my handwriting, and was not signed by me or by my authority or knowledge, although it is a good imitation of my signature. The said John Allen Thorley was perfectly well acquainted with my signature.

Mr. Lewis continued: On this information, I shall ask you, sir, to grant the necessary warrant for the apprehension of the said Thorley, as every moment now is of great consequence, in order that the warrant may be put in force successfully.

Mr. Alderman Challis at once granted the warrant, and Mr. Lewis and the other gentlemen then left the court.

**SUSPECTED CHILD MURDERS.**—Information was given on Monday to Mr. J. Humphries, coroner for Middlesex, of the discovery of three newly-born bodies, supposed to have been murdered. In the first case, a fine female child was found in a ditch by a boy, when passing through a field at the rear of the houses in the East India-road. The body had only been deposited there a brief period. A medical gentleman gave his opinion that the deceased child had been born alive, and had died from hemorrhage and neglect at birth. The body was removed to the dead-house in High-street. Another body of a newly-born female child was discovered on Sunday morning by a police-constable of the K division, lying in Mortain-street, Poplar, and it is supposed that the deceased died from violence. The body was wrapped up in some pieces of rag, and tied round with a string. A third body was also found under somewhat suspicious circumstances. It appears that a domestic servant, named Sarah Watts, in the service of a family at Poplar, had been taken with sudden illness, and when search was made the body of a fine female child was discovered concealed in the bedroom. As the crime of infanticide is so much on the increase at this part of the metropolis, a reward will be offered for the detection of the guilty parents in the two first-named cases.

#### CHILD MURDER AT CHELTENHAM.

The discovery of human remains at No. 1, Ormond-terrace, Cheltenham, said by medical men to be those of a child about two years old, together with the apprehension of the mother, and the circumstances under which the remains were discovered, has caused no little commotion in Cheltenham. The accused is a young woman of prepossessing appearance, named Elizabeth Perrin, whose friends reside at Broad-meadow, near Swindon, Wiltshire, and who, we believe, was brought to Cheltenham in the service of a clergyman, with whom she some time remained. She was afterwards engaged by a coachman, whose name it will, perhaps, be well not at present to disclose, who allowed her to seek the shelter of the workhouse during her confinement. It was noticed that she appeared to be particularly attached to the child, which, on leaving the house, she placed under the care of a Mrs. Bick, whose husband was formerly superintendent of police in the Dursley district, to whom she agreed to pay a certain sum weekly. Failing to carry out her agreement, she was ordered on one occasion by Bick, when she went to see her offspring, to take the child away with her at once, adding that she should not leave his house without doing so. At that time, it appears, she was in the service of Mr. Cox, a professor of music, residing at No. 1, Ormond-terrace. She took the child, but having no friends in Cheltenham, and not a penny in her pocket, as she confessed to Police-constable Bowles, who apprehended her in London, she carried it to her place of service; but how the death of the child was brought about has not yet transpired. She left the service of Mr. Cox, and procured a situation in London, in the service of a gentleman engaged at the Bank of England, whose family were greatly attached to her in consequence of her good general conduct and attention to her duties, and the blow to them on hearing of the charge against her was somewhat severe. The circumstances which led to the discovery of the remains have already been laid before our readers; but as the accused is to be brought before the magistrates this morning, it may not be out of place to recapitulate them here. On the 25th of September, as some masons were employed in altering and repairing No. 1, Ormond-terrace, they noticed that the surface of the soil in a recess beneath the staircase had been recently disturbed; and as their suspicions were somewhat increased by the perception of a most disagreeable odour, one of the men turned up a few spades of earth, and brought up what appeared to him to be the skull of a child. On making a farther search the whole of the remains of a child, which, from the appearance of the teeth, was judged as we have said to be about two years old, was brought to light. Around the neck was a woolen scarf, tightly tied, but where touched by the men the fabric separated, evidently from decay. The remains were conveyed to the police-station, where an inquest was held on Wednesday week and adjourned for a fortnight, in order to allow the police to prosecute inquiries. In the meantime, as we have already said, the mother of the child was apprehended in London by Police-constable Bowles, and in her trepidation partly confessed to that officer the share she had in the transaction.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

On Monday, Elizabeth Perrin was placed before the local magistrates on the charge. It was stated in evidence that the prisoner had been confined in the Cheltenham Union in August, 1861, and had, with great difficulty, been in very poor circumstances, managed to keep the child until September, 1863, when it disappeared. She had been in service, and had been endeavouring to pay for the nursing of the child by other people, but was not very successful in her payments. The child had last been in the care of a man and woman named Bick, and Mrs. Bick desisted to having Elizabeth Perrin for payment, and finally gave up the child to her. She also identified the fragment of scarf found round the neck of the body, or rather skeleton, as having belonged to the prisoner. The man Bick, formerly a superintendent of police, was examined, and gave evidence corroborative of that given by his wife. At the conclusion of the evidence in chief, he was cross-examined as follows: I am a discharged superintendent of police. I can't say what agreement was made as to the payment for the child, because I was ill at the time. Mr. Boddie: Was the child very ill? Bick: It was at times. I believe it was dark at night when the child was taken away. Were you pressing the girl for money for the child?—I had written to her five or ten times. She said I must give her a week's notice before taking the child away. I told her if she left the child there I should send it to the relieving officer. Now, was the child bad in its bowels?—It was very bad in consequence of its teeth. Was it ill on the 24th of September, the day before it was taken away? I can't say; but it was not well whilst cutting its teeth. At this point a letter was read, which had been sent by the accused to the witness, requesting him and his wife to pay every attention to the sick child, and intimating that she could not possibly come to see it until the following Friday, but would do so at the earliest possible convenience. How much were you to receive from her for keeping the child? Two-and-six-pence per week. And how much did she owe you? About 25s. Catherine Cox, wife of Samuel Cox, professor of music, at present residing in Great Norwood-street, said the prisoner entered her service on the 4th October, 1862, when they were occupying apartments in the Holton-road. They afterwards took No. 1, Ormond-terrace. That was at the commencement of September, 1863. When they first entered the house they perceived a disagreeable odour near the kitchen.—In cross-examination, Mrs. Cox said she had an excellent character with the prisoner. She was a capital servant. When she left, witness gave her a character for W. Stibbington-park villas, London, where she was apprehended by Police-constable Bowles last week. Evidence was then given as to the finding of the remains, after which Police-constable Bowles was called to speak to the apprehension of the accused. The prisoner was committed for trial; she, by the advice of her solicitor, reserving her defense.

**PEDESTRIANISM.**—On Monday morning, a running match for a bet of £50 came off between Mr. J. B. Pigott, of Norwich, and Mr. Holt, of London, at Blackheath; the distance was four miles out and four in, from the fifth mile stone opposite the Green Man, to the ninth mile stone on the drop of the hill towards Crawford. The first mile was pretty nearly level, and was done in 4 minutes 52 seconds; the second mile, 5 minutes 28 seconds; the third, 6 minutes; the fourth 6 minutes 36 seconds; the fifth, 6 minutes 4 seconds; the sixth, 5 minutes 8 seconds; the seventh, 6 minutes 2 seconds; and the eighth, 5 minutes 21 seconds—Mr. Pigott winning by about 40 yards.

**AQUATIC FAIR AT THE LAMBETH BATHS.**—Mr. F. Beckwith, the well-known teacher of swimming and ex-champion of England, took his annual benefit on Monday night at the Lambeth Baths, Westminster-road, when the attendance, although tolerably good, was not nearly so large as might have been anticipated from the attractive nature of the programme put forth. The sports were of the usual character, comprising a series of races for amateurs and youths for small prizes and silver medals, a handicap race for a gold watch, hurdle-races, races in clothes, &c., besides a variety of performances by Mr. Beckwith, with his daughter, aged ten, and his two sons, aged respectively six and eight, by whom some marvellous feats were performed. The whole of the races, for which the entries were very numerous, were well contested, apparently affording the greatest satisfaction to all present; and we trust that Professor Beckwith will find the entertainment as remunerative as his indefatigable exertions deserve.

**No Home Complete without a WILLcox AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.**—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Guaranteed to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Price £10 free on application at 168, Regent-street.—[Advertisement.]



UNIFORMS OF THE PAPAL TROOPS AND THE POPE'S BODY-GUARD.

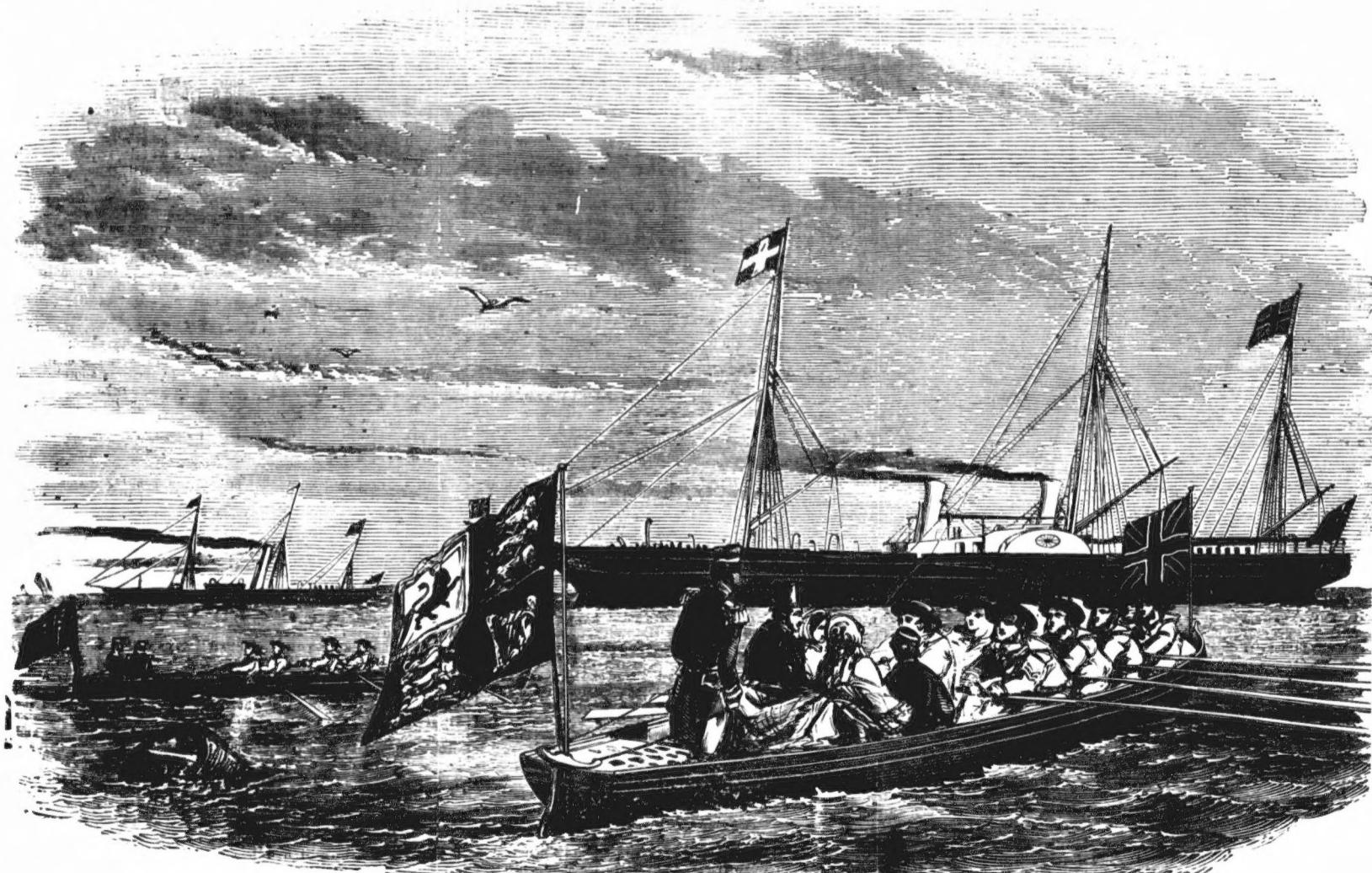
## UNIFORMS OF THE PAPAL TROOPS.

ITALY appears to see in the Convention what all sensible men must see in it, namely, a great step in advance. The details are given, but they add nothing to what we knew. The French garrison is to be withdrawn in two years, the King of Italy is to protect Rome, the Pope may organize an army to protect himself, but must not menace Italy, and certain financial arrangements are made, which imply recognition of all that has been done in the way of revolution. All this is confirmation of Italian liberties, and the Italians see it, and are willing to wait until public opinion shall

make the Pope, as a temporal Sovereign, an impossibility. It may be that Italian sentiment clings to the idea of Rome as a capital of the Peninsula, and it is not wonderful that it should be so; but the Italians have only to wait for this, and it will be theirs. The Pope has ordered prayers and processions by way of meeting the difficulties of the time, while his generalissimo is proceeding to set the Papal army on a better footing. We give an illustration of the various kinds of uniforms worn by the Pope's army. The soldier seated is one of the Palatine Guard, and next to him, in a bear-skin cap, is of the Foot Gendarmerie. The centre figure with sword, is one of the Patriotic Guard; and on horseback is a

Dragoon officer. Next to him is a Chasseur; and by his side one of the Palace Body Guard.

A FRIGHTFUL accident has just taken place at Uim from petroleum oil. During a representation at the theatre, twenty-four lamps attached to the chandelier suspended from the roof burst in succession with great rapidity, and the burning oil fell like a shower of fire on the spectators, among whom were a number of ladies. In a moment the dresses of twenty of them were in flames, and most serious burns were the consequence. One of the females was so dreadfully injured that she died in a few hours after.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN.—THE EMBARKATION ON BOARD THE "OSBORNE." (See page 284.)

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VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN.—THE ROYAL PARTY AT THE OPERA HOUSE. (See page 284.)

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## Theatricals, Music, etc.

**COVENT GARDEN**—This establishment opens for the season this evening (Saturday), under the auspices of the Royal English Opera Company, with Auber's opera of "Masaniello." The principal characters by Madame Parepa, Mdlle. Rose Giard (from the *Opéra Impérial*, Paris, her first appearance), Mr. H. Bond (his Academic Imperial), Mr. Weise, Mr. Aynsley Cook, Mr. O. Lyall, Mr. Melville (his first appearance), and Mr. Charles Adams (principal tenor from the Royal Opera, Berlin, his first appearance in England). The incidental divertissement will be supported by Mdlle. Duchateau and Mdlle. Boucaut (their first appearance). Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. On Tuesday, October 18, Flotow's opera of "Martha." Principal characters by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Fanny Huddart, Messrs. Alberto Laurence, Henri Corri, Aynsley Cook, and Henry Knigh.

**DRURY-LANE**.—"Othello" was played for the first time under the management of Messrs. Falconer and Chatterton on Saturday evening last, and the enthusiastic applause elicited by the performance still further proves satisfactory that there is good hope for the establishment of the Shaksperian drama at this house. Of all Shaksper's plays "Othello" is perhaps the most difficult to realise on the stage, since it emphatically requires two first-rate actors for the parts of the Moor and Iago. In the present cast Mr. Phelps has been assigned Othello and Mr. Cressick Iago. Mr. Cressick seemed to understand the character of Iago. Nothing was amiss in his acting—no part of his performance could be found fault with—he was indeed too careful not to offend. A little of the demoralising element in the soliloquies, a little more boisterous display in the lighter scenes, to show that Iago's hilarity was forced, and a good deal more variety throughout, would have vastly improved the performance. That Mr. Cressick created a highly favourable impression as Iago must be conceded. He was recalled, with Mr. Phelps, after the great scene between Othello and Iago in the third act, and again on the fall of the curtain, and on both occasions was received with loud and general applause. In various parts of Othello Mr. Phelps is, perhaps, seen in his best light, and with the exception of Edmund Kean we remember no actor who delivered the celebrated speech to the Senate with more dignity and simplicity combined, and with greater suavity of expression. The great scene, too, in the third act with Iago is replete with the finest touches of art, and the suppression of intense inward agony could hardly be portrayed with greater force and reality. It is only where a sudden outbreak of overwhelming passion is required, as when Othello takes Iago by the throat and pours forth a torrent of imprecations on his head, that Mr. Phelps seems to fail. The delivery of the speech: "Oh, now for ever farewell the tranquil mind," is admirable in its force and unaffected pathos. The last act is almost unexceptional, and Mr. Phelps was applauded throughout unreservedly, and received at the end with a hurricane of applause. Mr. Walter Lucy'soderigo was most excellent, and was quoted with a natural ease that could not be surpassed. Miss Hermann with the character of Desdemona to Vezen (Mrs. Ursula Young) looked the "gentle Desdemona" to the life, and played the part with becoming grace and tenderness; while Miss Atkinson showed to eminent advantage in the character of Emilia. Mr. G. F. Neville's Casio was a very creditable performance, and the drunken scene was specially to be commended. Nothing novel in the way of scenery was attempted, but the costumes, we believe, were all new, and Mr. Planché will vouch for their correctness. On Monday next, the 17th inst., "Cymbeline" will be produced, with Miss Helen Facon (Mrs. Theodore Martin) in the character of Imogen.

**SADLER'S WELLS**.—"The Witch Finder," with Miss Marriots as Elijah Brogden, has been the principal attraction during the past week. "Love in the East" and "The Deserter" have been the other pieces.

**CITY OF LONDON**.—This popular house reopened on Monday evening last. During the recess Mr. Nelson Lee has added greatly to the beauty and comfort of the theatre. There was a crowded house to witness "the Slaves of London" and "The Green Hill of the Far West."

**NEW ROYALTY**.—A new comedy, by Mr. J. Brougham, has been brought out here under the title of "The Demon Lover." The burlesque of "Ixion" still continues its prosperous career. "My Dress Boys" make up a capital evening's amusement.

**MARYLEBONE**.—A new drama was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, entitled "England's pride." The drama is a naught, founded on very slight materials, but affords several opportunities for scenic display, which are largely availed of. Two country youths, Tom Marin and Harry Sternwell, are induced to go to sea by an old salt, Tom Bowring. After a three years' cruise they return, and are on the point of getting married to Nancy and Peggy, their sweethearts, when they are seized by the press-gang, and sent on board a man-of-war, and take part in the battle of Navarino. A grand moving panorama of this celebrated sea-fight was loudly applauded. After the battle both Marin and Sternwell returned to England. Sternwell marries Nancy, but Tom Marin, who is of a free and easy disposition, remarkably fond of grog, forgets his promise to Peggy, and indulges in dissipation. The result is he is robust, becomes a deserter, and is eventually captured and sentenced to be flogged. Sternwell has in the meantime been raised to the post of captain, and commands the ship from which Tom's punishment is to be commenced, and he, on an appeal from Nancy, delays the punishment until a pardon is obtained for the commission of his earlier struggle. All then ends happily. The piece is well put on the stage, and some of the scenery is remarkably effective. "The Inn of Southwark," a domestic drama, was the afterpiece.

**MR. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS**.—Mr. Alfred Mellon's series of Promenade Concerts was brought to a termination on Saturday night with the benefit of Mr. Alfred Mellon. The past series of concerts has been by far the most successful yet undertaken by Mr. Mellon. Commenced at a time when London was literally drowning itself into the country, and when nearly all the theatres had been closed in consequence, Mr. Mellon's speculation was branded *a priori* as an act of madness, and ruinous was confidently propounded for it. Mr. Mellon proved wiser than the prophets, and the season just closed has gone a great way to prove that the best time for holding promenade concerts is not November and December, as was always supposed, but September and part of August and October.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL**.—On Saturday afternoon the children from the Licensed Victuallers' Schools, accompanied by their band, visited St. James's Hall on the invitation of Professor and Miss Anderson, as did also the children from our country's Hospital, Westminster (St. James's) Orphanage, St. Mary's Home, Grosvenor National, and St. Jude's, Whitechapel, to the number of 440. Professor Anderson makes a very fair offer to the Devonport Infantry. He says:—"I offer them the use of St. James's Hall, illuminated as it is during my own performances, for any night they may select—if they can meet and there perform—I care not by what means—the strike (I mean no offence in the word) they now do under the cover of darkness, and, as I believe, with the assistance of a confederate (else wherefore the darkness?) I will not only acknowledge their right to take any name or assume any attributes they think proper, but I will pay the sum of £100 into the hands of the Lord Mayor for charitable purposes. I thus offer them an oppor-

tunity of satisfying the public that they do possess such attributes as warrant them in assuming the supernatural agency they are laying claim to. If so, should this challenge be accepted, I reserve to myself the right of explaining any natural means or appliances by which the tricks are performed."

## LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP BULLDOG AND HER CREW.

A LETTER has been received announcing the total wreck of her Majesty's ship Bulldog, and loss of all her crew with the exception of seven persons. The letter was hurriedly written from her Majesty's ship Duncan, in order to save the mail, and contains no further particulars beyond the announcement of the arrival of the Bulldog at Bermuda, and the disembarkation of supernumeraries from England. Where she then sailed to is not stated.

**INCREASE IN LETTER WRITING**.—The following comparative table, giving the number of letters delivered in the principal towns in 1861 and 1862, shows the great increase which has taken place in the business of the Post-office:—

	1861.	1862.
London ... ... ...	146,629,000	151,619,000
Bath ... ... ...	3,768,000	3,861,000
Birmingham ... ...	10,689,000	11,16,000
Bradford ... ...	8,641,000	8,200,000
Bristol ... ... ...	9,933,000	7,185,000
Cheltenham ... ...	2,265,000	2,269,000
Derby ... ... ...	2,919,000	3,065,000
Exeter ... ... ...	3,976,000	4,091,000
Hull ... ... ...	3,527,000	3,807,000
Lads ... ... ...	6,466,000	6,610,000
Leicester ... ...	2,6,6,000	2,546,000
Liverpool ... ...	14,583,000	15,354,000
Manchester ... ...	19,270,000	18,814,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	3,851,000	4,001,000
Norwich ... ...	3,409,000	3,643,000
Nottingham ... ...	3,285,000	3,2,0,000
Plymouth ... ...	2,252,000	2,366,000
Portsmouth ... ...	2,281,000	2,477,000
Preston ... ...	2,825,000	2,259,000
Sheffield ... ...	3,875,000	3,886,000
Southampton ... ...	3,915,000	3,8,8,000
York ... ... ...	3,83,000	3,2,6,000

**THE ABERDEEN STRAWBERRY TRADE**.—As most people who are acquainted with our city know, the Aberdeen market-gardeners have for long been highly successful cultivators of the strawberry. In respect to bulk and flavour the varieties of this excellent fruit grown by them will hardly be exceeded. Few people, however, we believe, have any very tangible notion of the actual extent to which the cultivation of the strawberry has grown. We usually think of strawberries in pints or quarts, not in hundred-weights and tons; yet strawberries by the ton have become an actual item of export, and during the present season the quantity brought into the market and sent southward, chiefly to London, to be manufactured into preserves amounted to about thirty-five tons. This is independent of considerable quantities used at home for the manufacture of preserves on the wholesale principle and for ordinary domestic use, &c., which must have brought up the total quantity to something like fifty tons; and, if we take into account that a ton of strawberries is worth from £25 to £30 (probably only smaller quantities reaching the latter rate), it will be seen that this has become no unimportant branch of market-gardening. It is a branch, moreover, that promises to extend. It is only a few years since strawberries began to be exported southward at all; but the demand is, we understand, very keen, and even beyond the supply, and contracts to the extent of thirty tons have been already entered into for next season, while some of the principal growers are considerably extending the breadth they have under cultivation. Of the strawberries preserved by wholesale "curers," no inconsiderable part are exported to the Continent; and some even to India.—*Aberdeen Free Press*.

**A DANGEROUS COW**.—At Birmingham, on Saturday, at noon, Police-constable Harrison, 258, while on duty was attacked by a mad cow, belonging to Mr. John Nasome, of Mouse Hill Farm, near Hockley Heath. The animal was being driven to Mr. Brown, dairyman, Hockley Hill, and was from some cause in an infuriate state. It tossed the officer several feet from the ground, tearing his uniform, and inflicting considerable bruises, which rendered his conveyance to the General Hospital necessary. The animal was beaten off by Sergeant M'Dunnell, but not secured, and rushed about in a wild state. Intelligence was conveyed to the nearest police-station, and Superintendent Sullivan, of the 4th division, and several constables, went to the spot to prevent further mischief, but found some difficulty in making the animal prisoner. It plunged and tossed about the street in a formidable manner, and was not secured until it had ripped open the uniform of Police-constable Thompson, and inflicted several bodily injuries upon himself and two boys who were passing. Several other persons narrowly escaped an attack.

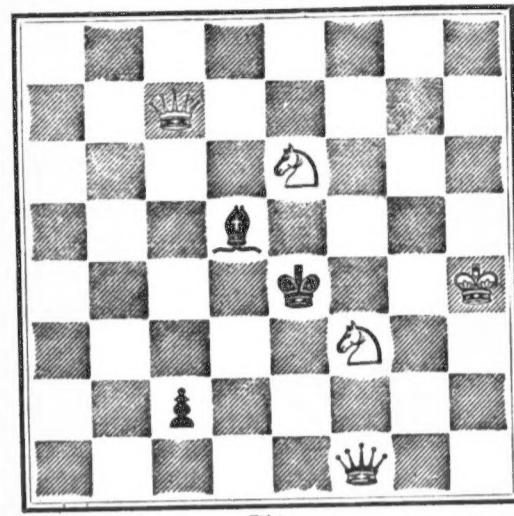
**A FATAL LEAP**.—On Friday morning, about five o'clock, a private in the 7th Highlanders, named Robert Wilson, expired in the Castle on Thursday morning. He was discovered lying at the foot of the Castle rock, near the railway, about nine o'clock on Thursday morning, and was removed to the garrison hospital. Wilson was a man of about thirty-five years of age, and had been eighteen years in the regiment. He bore a good character generally, but was occasionally addicted to over-indulgence in strong drink, and his strange behaviour on some occasions gave his comrades the impression that his brain had become affected during his service with the regiment in India. It is said that on Wednesday night he had been drinking, and it is conjectured that he had thrown himself over the parapet of the battery.—*Scotsman*.

**OUTRAGE**.—On Monday, the cottage of a collier, named Joseph Roberts, who lives at Gornal Wood, was partially destroyed, and his own life and those also of all his family attempted, by one of those outlaws which are so notorious in Sheffield. At an early hour in the morning, Roberts, who was sleeping with his wife and children in the top story of his dwelling, was aroused by something like a heavily-loaded cart having been thrust through the window of the bedroom in which they were all lying; and almost immediately afterwards a terrible explosion happened, which blew off the roof of the house. Assistance was soon forthcoming, when it was found that the sleepers had experienced a providential escape. They were all uninjured.

**MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING**.—A correspondent of Barr writes:—"On Monday, the 29th ult., a boat belonging to Ewen Livingston, Barrs, was returning from lobster-fishing when she was capsized in a sudden squall, and Livingston's two sons were drowned, and also a woman from the Island of Fundy, who was taking a passage in the boat. A lad named Archy M'Kinnon clung to the boat, and after being for several hours in the water was driven on the shore of Collymoy, and late at night managed to reach a shepherd's house, where every care was taken of him, and he is now fast recovering. Ewen Livingston, who is a helpless old man of seventy, depended entirely on his two sons for support; he having lost his wife and a son last year is now left without any family, and is quite destitute. The woman who was drowned was a widow, and has left four of a family, the oldest being about fourteen years of age. It is to be hoped the public will interest themselves in behalf of the old man and the orphans."

## Chess.

PROBLEM NO 212.—By MR. M. L.  
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

Game between Mr. Rainger and another amateur.  
White.

Amateur.

1. P to K 4
2. B to Q B 4
3. E to Q B 8
4. Kt to K B 2
5. P to Q 4
6. Kt takes P
7. Q takes Kt
8. Q to Q square
9. Q B to K B 4
10. Castles
11. P to Q R 4 (b)
12. Q to Q 2
13. Q B to Q square
14. Q to K 2 (c)
15. Q takes Kt
16. Q to Q 3
17. B to R 3
18. Q R to Q 2
19. P to K B 4
20. P takes P (d)
21. Q R to K B 2
22. K to R square (e)
23. Q takes B
24. It to K B 3
25. Q to K 2
26. B to Q 2
27. E at B square to Q square
28. P takes K
29. R to K B square
30. P takes P
31. Q to K 2 (g)
32. Q takes B
33. K to Q 5
34. E to Q 5
35. Q to Q square
36. E to K 7
37. Q to B square
38. K to K square
39. Q to Q 5
40. B takes P
41. P to K 5
42. Kt to K 6
43. P to Q B 3
44. P takes B
45. Q to K square

(a) Losing valuable time.

(b) We cannot clearly see the object of this reply, unless it is to make an opening for the Q R, for the purpose of bringing it into play on the K's side.

(c) B takes Kt, and White has apparently no difficult game before him.

(d) We believe, with proper care, White ought now to win the game.

(e) Why not B takes B? An advantage in position would certainly be attained by the capture.

(f) The best reply for an attacking game.

(g) White could not now save the game.

(h) Black at this point overlooked a capital little mate in two moves, commencing with Q takes P (c). White committed a serious error in capturing the Pawn at his 30th move.

**J. P. LEITCH**.—The following will no doubt supply the information required:—"The rock or fortress we have disrupted into a Rock; the bishop was with us formerly an Archer, while the French denominated it *Alfin* and *Fol*, which were perversions of the original Persian term for Elephant. The ancient Persian game of chess consisted of the following pieces, which were thus named when they reached Europe: 1. *Schach*, the King; 2. *Fierz* the Vizier, or *Gevai*; 3. *Fidz*, the Elephant; 4. *Aspin Sur*, the Horseman; 5. *Rukh* the Drimedy; 6. *Reedel* Foot-Soldier. Upon the introduction of the game into France, the pieces were no doubt called by the Persian names; but in process of time these were partly changed by translation, and partly modified by French terminations. *Schach* was converted by translation into *Roy*, the King; *Fierz*, the Vizier, became *Fericis*, *Fierge*, *Fierge*, *Vierge*, and was, of course, at last converted into *Dame*; the Elephant, *Fol*, was easily altered into *Fou*—*Schach's Festivals and Games*.

Solutions of Problems up to the present date, by A. Beck, J. P. Leech, T. Harris, E. Dixie (Norwich), E. J. W., Cato, T. Boyson, S. Ward, G. French, G. Weld, Clegg (of Oldham), C. Adin, W. P. Dorking, H. Smith and Cobb (Margate), G. Munday, Yewiss, W. Travers, R. Murchison, A. Mayhew, C. J. Fox, T. Austin, A. Vaughan, White Knight (ex-*pling* Problem No. 202); F. Hardy, J. Bayliss, and W. Meymot—correct.

For Toothache *Tic-dolorenz*, Faceache, Neuralgia, and all nervous affections, use Dr. John's *Tic-Pain* and *Tic-Pills*. They assuage pain and give power to the whole nervous system without affecting the bowels. A box, by post, fourteen stamps, Kendall, Chesham-road.—(Adv.)

Law and Police.

**POLICE COURTS  
GUILDFORD**

A SCARIOUS CLASH.—*Charles Smith*, described as a printer, aged 21, but whose real name is Charles Hodge, was charged before Mr. Alderman Sidney with stealing ten sovereigns from the coat-tiers of the King's and Queen's public-house, the property of M. J. John Danson Esq., the landlord. Mr. S. Avery said this was a peculiarity of his. On Saturday afternoon an assistant to Miss S. lived a sister of the lady of the King's and Queen's that had occasion to consult her sister, and then came into the bar-again. When she procured the change she gave the prisoner, who said "Here am I," and she told him that he was not the one who had given her the note, and he said, "All right; he is my mate." She then gave him the money, and he left. About two minutes afterwards she was applied to for the ten sovereigns by Mr. West's assistant, and finding that the she had been imposed upon, she at once gave information of the circumstance to the police. The prisoner was apprehended within half an hour, and £2 1s. found upon him. This he (the prisoner) would endeavour to show he had received from concert which had been given for his benefit, but the amount received from that did not amount to half that which was found upon him. Miss Sarah Sul'well was called, and distinctly swore to the prisoner being the man whom she had given the ten sovereigns in mistake. She had also known him as a regular customer to the house. Mr. Lewis enquired that the prisoner was a highly respectable young man, and called a witness in his character, and also the prisoner's mother; but it appeared that, although bearing a good character, he had been for some time past only having occasional employment, and that the money received from the concert did not come near the amount found upon him, added to which, on being searched, two sovereigns were found in the lining of an outside coat-pocket, whilst 1s. in silver were found in his waistcoat pocket. Mr. Alderman Sidney remanded the prisoner, but consented to receive bail himself in £40 and two sureties in £20 each.

**BOW STREET.**  
A BAD STORY.—George James, a young man, dressed in what had once been a fashionable suit, but had now become greatly shabby, was brought up on remand, charged with attempting to commit suicide, by leaping from Westminster-bridge. Pellicombe (shebold, 185 A.) was on duty on Westminster-bridge, a little after five o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst., when the prisoner, who was walking on the footway at about the middle of the bridge, jumped on the parapet (a very low one) and crying out "I am off," jam'd into the water. The constable at once ran to the corner of the bridge, and, hallooing a waterman who was rowing his boat on the river, called his attention to the man in the water. The waterman at once pulled to the spot, seized the prisoner and attempted to get him into the boat. Another waterman, named Phillips, having seen the prisoner leap from the bridge, at once came to the assistance of his comrade. Between them they got the prisoner into the boat of Phillips, in spite of his desperate struggles and repeated efforts to be let loose, and also allowed to die in peace. Phillips rowed him to shore, and gave him in custody to the police. It appeared that the prisoner had been in great distress occasioned by his own imprudence and his friends on being informed of his position declined to intercede. Under these circumstances he had been remanded. During the interval the prisoner became calm in his mind, and his friends prompting to give him aid undertaken to take care of him for the future. The magistrate ordered him to be given up to his father and brother. His worship also offered a reward of £5. 6s. each to be given to the two watermen. An old soldier named Alonzo, now employed at War office, who had seen the prisoner leap from the bridge, was asked if he claimed anything for his loss of time, but replied that he did not consider himself entitled to it, as his pay would not be increased.

proved by the police that the woman's husband were both hard-working artisans bearing unexceptionable characters for honesty. Mr. Almond, after asking a few questions of the witnessess, said it was originally his intention to send the prisoners for trial; but after his replies to her, finding from the witnessess, she did not think so, as he had first thought, that the prisoners were acting in concert, bringing Godfrey, at the time of the accusation, and all along, had professed her leniency, and had paid for a small sash she had bought, after Godfrey had taken the other; and he would also state that she said he was guilty, and that Godfrey was innocent. Under all these circumstances he should discharge Godfrey; but it was a melancholy and lamentable case as regarded Reynolds, and the worthy magistrate remanded her until Thursday, in order to have time to think over the case.

**TALES OF TUESDAYS**—Two young men, named Jones and Sherman, were brought up on demand, charged with attempting to steal a watch, and with conspiracy to defraud. On Saturday, the 1st of October, a fire took place in a house in the Strand, next to Exeter Hall. Sergeant Ackrill, who was on duty there in plain clothes, observed the two prisoners and another man trying the pockets of various persons in the crowd. There were between 200 and 300 persons assembled. Sherman tried the pockets of several ladies. They went up to a gentleman in the crowd, and Sherman took the gentleman's watch from his pocket, the other prisoners covering his operations. But before Sherman could break the watch away from the chain the gentleman perceived that his pockets were being handled, and buttoned up his coat, the watch still hanging loose at the end of the chain. At the moment the prisoners and their companion perceived that they were watched, and immediately darted across the street, pushing through the crowd the best way they could. Ackrill followed, and seized Jones, and gave Sherman the custody of Fitzgerald, 60 F. Sherman made a desperate effort to escape, and, in the course of the struggle, took a pair of handcuffs from his pocket. Ackrill tried to take them from his hand, but threw them into the middle of the crowd, and they had not since been found. When the prisoners were brought to the court the magistrate was prepared to commit them for attempting to pick pockets, but Ackrill, suspecting that there was some mystery attached to the handcuffs applied for a remand. In the interval he discovered that a clever trick had been played on a shopkeeper in Crown-street. Sohe, and the result was the following evidence.—Mrs. Giddins, the wife of a shoemaker in Crown-street, John deposed: I keep a haberdasher's shop. On the 26th September, in prisoner Sherman came to my shop with two small lay-out packages (boys), which he offered to sell for £1. I said that they were not worth it, but offered him 2s. d., which he accepted. He went away, soon about two minutes afterwards Joe es came in and said in a loud voice, "You have bought two coats from a young lad; they are stolen property. I am a police constable, and I shall take you into custody." I have been watching your house for about month, and now I have got you to right s. He then went behind the counter and took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs, and said, "You must put your hand on and go with me to the station-house for receiving these clothes, well knowing them to be stolen. I have sent the lad off to the station-house with another officer, and am now waiting for him to return and search your place." I said, "Why did you not bring back the thief?" He replied, "I could not do that; it is my duty to send him on to the station." After a while he said he would take the clothes down to the station and make up a bill to get me off. He went away with the two coats. I afterwards mentioned the matter to a friend, who suggested that I had been imposed upon, so I went to the station-house to inquire, and found he was not a policeman at all. Both prisoners were committed for trial.

**WESTMINSTER.**  
ARTHUR FRAZER.—John Dicoate underwent a lengthened examination charged with conspiracy, and a series of systematic and extensive frauds. The prisoner has been apprehended upon the complaint of Mr. A. Herbert, a widower, keeping a little shop in the stationery and general line, in James' Street, West minster. A man representing himself to be a messenger to some clients in the neighbourhood made a trifling purchase at the shop and promising to be a good customer left her a list of expensive black lead pencils which he wanted. The prisoner came in a few minutes afterwards and representing himself to be a hawker of pencils manufactured by Midleton, 19, Westminister, Cheshire, produced the very pencils required by the order, and she bought them paying £1 8s, for which the prisoner gave a receipt. It was found when inquest was taken that the pencils were almost valueless, and that there was no cash for £1 8s. The messenger never came for the pencils, and when otherwise she was asked if she could pay by Mr. Frazer, he endeavoured to escape, and when captured offered £2 to be released. Mrs. Anna Mawing, of 1, Old North-street, Manchester-square, said that on the 7th of June an ill man came into her shop and bought some tobacco. He said, in reply to her remark that she had just come into the shop and that the custom was bad, that he would make it right for her. He had just come from Brighton, and was a carpenter, wanting some lead pencils. Prosecutor said she only had a few, but they were not of the sort he wanted, which were flat. The prosecutor told him that if any hawker called she would get some and he then left. In about a quarter of an hour another man called, and asked if she wanted any flat lead pencils, and, as they had been ordered, she bought some, both flat and round, and paid for them. Before he left, he asked if she had one of his bills, and she said that his brother was coming that way and would leave one. He gave the name of J. Jones, and left. Sooily after this the first man returned and bought a shilling's worth of flat pencils. He then gave her an order for writing for a large quantity of pencils, and said he wanted that she should have them every week. As soon as he was gone the prisoner came in and asked if she wanted anything in his way. He eraduced the pencils required in the order, for which she paid him £3 12s. He represented his name to be Jones, and said he was the brother of the other man. Mr. Joseph Beyens, of 62, Seymour-street, Epsom-square, said that two years ago a man, representing himself to be a clerk, came to his shop and wanted larger pencils than he had by him, and said that if he got some in a short time he would be a good customer. In a quarter of an hour after he had gone the prisoner presented himself, and prosecutor bought a graces and a half of three different sizes. In half an hour after this the first man came again, and purchased two shillings' worth of pencils, at the same time leaving a large order for other pencils, saying that he should require as many every week. The prisoner shortly after came with the pencils required, and he purchased of him to the amount of £6. The man who

gave the order never came for the pencils, and prosecutor soon found out they were worthless. Mr. Arnold inquired if Inspector Humphreys had many more cases. Inspector Humphreys replied at least thirty. It was believed fair to the prisoner to say that in many of them he could not be identified, but they were all of a precisely similar nature, and the orders for the pencils were all in the same handwriting. Mr. Arnold said that to complete the case of Mr. Reynolds he should require the attendance of his wife (who was alone when the prisoner broke his pencil), and directed the Inspector to select another case for prosecution in addition to those produced. He should return the prisoner.

**CHARGE OF SHOOTING.**—Mary B. Reynolds and Jessie Godfrey, two respectable-looking young married women, were examined upon remand charged with shooting a shawl. The prisoners went into the shop of Miss Hill, 40, King's-road, Chelsea, on Monday week, and requested to be shown a shawl, from which they ultimately selected one value £1.9d. and paid a deposit of 2s. 2d. upon it. They were in the shop twenty minutes, and when they were leaving Miss Howard, one of the shop-women, communicated to her employer that Reynolds had stolen a shawl valued £1.9d.; and Miss Hill consequently stopped them and inquired if they had anything about them which did not belong to them, and they both replied in the negative. He then asked whether they had any objection to be searched, and upon their desiring that they had not they were taken into a private room by Miss Howard. Godfrey was then asked again if she would consent to be searched, but Reynolds pleaded, and the shawl was found concealed within the pocket of her cloak. Godfrey, who carried an infant in her arms, admitted her guilt, but declared that Godfrey was innocent of any participation in it. In reply to inquiries from Miss Howard it was stated that the sum of £1.9d. paid by the stolen shawl to Godfrey was given to another part of the shop, although she was near at the time it was taken from the counter. Mr. Smith, son of one who appeared for the prosecution, agreed that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the two women were acting in concert in the commission of this offence. They had gone there in company to make a bona fide purchase, and in moment of temptation Reynolds had stolen the shawl without the knowledge of her companion. They were very respectable women, although in a humble condition of life, and he extreated the magistrate's merciful consideration of the case. The sensible woman who witnessed the prisoners stated that Godfrey professed her innocence, and it was proved by the police that the women's husbands were both hard-working artisans, bearing unexceptionable characters for honesty. Mr. Atkinson, after asking a few questions of the witnesses, said it was originally his intention to send the prisoners for trial; but, after the remarks he had elicited from the witnessess, he did not think, as he had at first thought, that the prisoners were acting in concert. Prisoner Godfrey, at the time of the accusation, and all along, had professed her innocence, and had paid for the shawl she had bought, after Reynolds had taken the other; and he holds it also stated that the shawl was guilty, and that Godfrey was innocent. Under all these circumstances he should discharge Godfrey; but it was a mischievous and impudent case as regarded Reynolds, and the worthy magistrate remanded her until Thursday, in order to have time to think over the case.

MARLBOROUGH STREET

**ROBBERY AT A BANK.**—Henry Gordon Palmer, about 30 years of age, clerk in the Argyl-place branch of the Union Bank of London, was the guest before Mr. Tyrwhitt, at the time of his being charged with having stolen a £10 Bank of England note, the property of Mr. Peter Northall Loring and others, trustees of the Union Bank of London. Mr. Campbell attended for the prosecution, and in opening the case said the prisoner entered the bank on the 26th September last, and on the same evening a £10 note was missed. No one was immediately given as the possessor of the note, and the note was paid in and subsequently paid to the prisoner. Mr. Colegate, in the employ of Mr. Smith, the keeper of the Five Bells rooms, 82, Regent-street, said: On the 26th of September, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner played a game of pool at the rooms and in payment of 6d gave a £10 note to get cashed for him. He could not say whether the note produced was the same. He gave it to him to have it cashed, and on receiving the change gave it to the prisoner. This prisoner, two or three days afterwards, called upon him and asked him to try and get the number of the note for him, as he wished to trace it. Mr. Thomas Phillips, sub-manager of the Argyl-place branch of the bank, said the prisoner entered the bank as a clerk on the morning of September 26th, the note being missed the same evening. A police constable over taking the prisoner into custody on the previous day, when he said that, if he took the note, it was by mistake while taking up his pocket-handkerchief. Mr. Tyrwhitt said it was a sad thing to see a young man at the gates of life getting into such a scrape, and committed him to prison for six months with hard labour.

A SUNDAY MORNING DRAM SHOP KEEPER CONVICTED FOR SELLING SPIRITS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Maria Small, the keeper of a "leaving-shop" at No. 8, Hanover-street, St. James's, was charged before Mr. Tryon, with a warrant with unlawfully selling spirits with a license. Police constable Strive, Q.C., deposed: "On Sunday morning I went to No. 8, Hanover-street, about nine o'clock. I went into the shop and asked for a glass of something to drink. I told her she might serve the other first, as she went into the parlour and a woman followed her, and was served with two glasses of rum, and it was paid for in copper money. She left me with a young man with two glasses of gin, for which he paid 6d. I had a glass of rum, for which I paid 6d. I went back again by morning, about half past ten, and as a woman served with a glass of gin, and two men with two glasses of gin, for which they paid 6d. I was served with one glass of gin." Prisoner: You did not have two glasses of rum. Strive: Not at all, but the previous Sunday. Yesterday I had a glass of gin. Prisoner: The same in yesterday with a young man, and they said they were ill, and had a glass each. It had been lost with me by a lodger. Mr. Scott, supervisor of excise: The prisoner has no license. Inspector James Walker: Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, accompanied by Butcher, 137 C.I. I went to No. 8, Hanover-street, a clothes shop, kept by the prisoner. On entering the shop the prisoner had a small glass in his hand. I said, 'Well, Mrs. Small, you are at your old game again.' She replied, 'What do you mean?' I said, 'Selling gin,' and she then said, 'Oh, dear me, I've done no such thing.' I took the glass from her, and demanded that it had come direct

no such thing. I took the glasses from her, and asked what it had contained and she said, "Oh, only a drop of gin." I then took her hats; I had a warrant for her apprehension. On searching the place I found a bottle of gin, and another with some rum in it. I then took her to the station-houses and while taking the charge I missed her from the dock, and saw her pick up another bottle containing spirits under one of the seats. Butcher, 137 C. I went yesterday, accompanied by the Inspector, to the prisoner's shop in Hoxton street, and found in the cupboard several empty bottles, all of which had contained spirits, and one bottle with some beer in it, and some measures which smelt of rum. The prisoner (who is upwards of seventy years of age) said: "The rum was brought in by one of my lingers, who has a bad eye. The gin was given to her on Friday, as it was her birthday, and she was going to put some cold water and camphor with it, as she was told it was good for rheumatism. (Laughter) Inspector Walker: On the 1st of February 1881, the prisoner was charged with a similar offence before the Mr. Meadow, and fined £2 or three months' imp. sentence. Mr. Tywhitt: Such practices are very hard upon publicans, who have to pay for their licences and who have to pay very heavy expenses. The law is very stringent in such cases. I shall fine you £50 or three months' in default". I could give £50 and £100.

MARYLEBONE

MURKILY BONE.

**HOTEL ROBBERIES**.—John Fruitt, alias Austin, was brought up in custody of the Metropolitan Police, of the D. Division, charged with the robbery of valueable gold watch. The evidence given to show that the prisoner took up his residence at the Westgate Chambers Hotel, London-bridge, for a week or two prior to the 23rd of June last year. His appearance was highly respectable and his manner so plausible as to throw the most wary of self-guard. While staying at this hotel he made the acquaintance of Mr. Lodge, Mr. Collis. On the morning of the 23rd of June last year, Mr. Collis was in bed, when the prisoner entered his room, and after examining some remarks about the books and photograph on the table, he left. When Mr. Collis got up he missed from his dressing-table his gold watch, Albert chain, seal, and locket. Shortly before the property being missed, the prisoner paid his bill and left. Collis at once informed Mr. Headon, the proprietor of the hotel, of the robbery. Mr. Headon gave information to the police, and was instrumental in tracing the property, which was piecemeal sold at Echmont for £8 by a man whom the assistant believed to be the prisoner. The prisoner was next heard of under rather peculiar circumstances. After leaving Echmont he made his way to Northallerton, in Yorkshire, and took up his abode at an hotel. Here he paid his bill, but was captured for robbing a lodger in the same house. He was tried and sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the Northallerton House of Correction. Immediately after his removal to this state he was "photographed" with his moustache and beard. There having been numerous complaints of hotel robberies, copies were sent off to the different quarters of police in the kingdom. At many places he was recognised by persons who had been victimised. While in prison, he, with averal other prisoners, was attacked with the small-pox, and removed to the sick ward, where one of the warders observed some signs between the prisoner and a fellow-prisoner named Bunter. In consequence of this the prisoner was searched, and in his breast-pocket, tied up in a corner, was found a jeweller's capulet containing relating to the stolen property. This was forwarded to Sir Richard Mayhew, Inspector of the D. Division, to take up the case. Mr. Merton made an affidavit upon which a warrant was granted for the apprehension of the prisoner. With this warrant Mr. Merton proceeded

to N. Halligan and wife (fictitious) was leaving the jail after serving his time as a prisoner and for the robbery of a watch. The prisoner said he had made no trouble, but would plead " Guilty," and throw himself on the mercy of the court. The prisoner was committed for trial. The prisoner was " wanted " for a number of trifling robberies, and also for passing forged checks upon different County banks.

WORSHIP SONGS

APPEAL INDEPENDENT ON A DISTINCTION.—William Bangor Belvoir, resident at 9, Merton-street villa, Wandsworth, appeared upon summons, whereat he was charged with the driving his wife in a railway carriage. Mrs. Charles de Puffet, a middle-aged lady, the wife of a builder at Watford, said: I was travelling from Fenchurch-street Station towards Longholt, on the evening of Wednesday, the 29th ult., in a third-class carriage, and defendant sat opposite to me, near the door. There was not any lamp. On reaching Stepney Station, he asked if it was Stratford. I answered, "No." He then asked if I lived at Stratford, or was going to get out there. Between those two stations, and after so questioning me, he put his hand upon my bosom, and then immediately on my knee. I pushed it away, and told him that I was a respectable married woman. A little further on the journey he again placed one hand on my knee, and with the other pulled up my clothes. I thrust him away, and told him that at the first station we reached, I would give him in charge. He replied, "If you do so I will give you three month's imprisonment" adding that, although he was riding in a third-class carriage he had a first-class ticket, and should get out at Stratford. Stopping at that station I complained to one of the porters of the gross conduct of the defendant. The man mentioned is to the station-master, and defendant's name and address were taken down. He was then allowed to leave. He denied the accusation. Cross-examined: The station-master told me I could take out a summons, but that if I did not I should be certain to hear from the company. That is the reason I did not take out a summons myself. There were six persons in the same compartment of the carriage. Those next to myself and defendant might see the misconduct; the rest could not, as there was no lamp in the carriage. When charged with the offence he made no reply, except what I have mentioned about the three months at the head-mill. Question: Is a servant at Longholt, and was riding at the time in question in the same carriage; in fact, next to this lady (the complainant). I saw the acts *de ce type* of by her. For the defence three gentlemen were called who spoke in the highest terms of defendant and his moral character. Mr. Bennett pleaded energetically and warmly for his client, who is a young wife and child, disavowing his being ever under the influence of liquor, and indignantly denying that there existed the slightest prospect for the great grave charge. The law as it stood to take him from being put into the witness box that he might give a broad deal upon oath. Mr. Bennett's remarks upon the capaciousness of the ladies' dresses, and the probability there existed of the most innocent acts being misconstrued. Mr. Elliston: I believe this to be a peculiar case of the class, and think that the defendant ought to have the benefit of hearing before a jury; indeed, it is somewhat of a hardship that he should be brought here. If I am called upon to decide, of course I am ready to do so. If the evidence against the defendant is doubtful there is more than misconduct in the case; there is also assault, and one of a most indecent character. Mr. A. H. Ashley: After this suggestion, sir, I will ask that the case shall stand over for a few days that I may have the opinion of the directors of the company upon it. Mr. Elliston: Very good, let it be so.

TH 4 M

A DARING ROBBERY.—Patrick Marshall, a young man, was charged before Mr. Justice with having committed the following during watch robbery at Whitechapel. Mr. G. Smith, barrister, High-street, Whitechapel said that on the previous evening he was in High-street, W. I., when the prisoner came up to him and seized hold of his watch-chain. It was a gold Albert watch chain. He got off with it, taking also his watch. The prisoner ran away. None nor called out, "Stop thief!" The prisoner, who was not armed, was stopped and given into the custody of a policeman, Chandler, H. 117, said that he heard the cry of "Stop thief!" that he pursued the prisoner, and that he was given into his custody. Mr. Seife: Is anything known of the prisoner? Constable: The prisoner said to me as I was going along with him to the station-house, "You have a good case now. I want to go away for four years." Mr. Seife: There is no such punishment as four years. The punishment is for five years. Is the watch found? Jacob Camman, 14, Newcastle-street, stated that he was standing at his shop door and saw the prisoner fling away the watch, which he picked up and gave to the constable. The prisoner was committed for trial.

—  
SOUTHWADE

**SERIOUS CHARGE OF CUTTING AND WOUNDRING.**—Daniel Fielder, alias Wajland, a repulsive-looking man, was brought before Mr. Durban, charged with stabbing Michael Hannagan in several parts of the body in so serious a manner that he was unable to leave his bed in Guy's Hospital. John Hannagan, brother to the injured young man, said that on the previous Friday night they went to a music hall in the Lambeth-road, the sign of the King William. While sitting there the prisoner came no to his brother, and knocked him off. His brother was very angry, and told the prisoner that he must not do it again, when the latter pushed at him, and, in a threatening attitude, said, "I'll knife you." His brother left the room, and the prisoner followed him immediately. He (witness) got up also to follow, but there were so many people about the top of the steps that he could not pass. When he succeeded in getting down he saw his brother lying by a table bleeding from wounds in the neck and face. A doctor was sent for, when it was discovered that he had received cuts on the breast, arms, and neck. He was afterward removed to Guy's Hospital. A young man of the name of Edwards said he was near the doorway when he heard a noise, and the landlord trying to get some men down. Witness followed, and saw the prisoner flourishing a white-handled knife, and talking about fighting with the prosecutor. The prisoner was calling to the latter, "I'll chop you," and at the same time he was "jobbing" at him with the knife. The blood spattered out all over the floor. The jailor here said that it was an agreement to fight with knives, and the prosecutor cast at him. Witness was shocked, and said that the injured man did not have a knife in his hand. He was holding the prisoner with the view of preventing him using the knife. Jackson, 275 M., who took the prisoner into custody, produced the following medical certificate:—

"I hereby certify that Michael Henning is not in a fit state to attend the court." —  
"SIR THOMAS TURNER, House Surgeon, Guy's Hospital."

**RESCUE IN A BAILIFF'S CHARIOT.**—George Utman, a middle-aged man, a bailiff, residing at Luton, was brought up in custody of Inspector Fortune of the South-Eastern Railway, charged with being drunk and disorderly on the New Kent Line, and terrifying the passengers on a private carriage. Inspector Fortune said that, on the arrival of the five o'clock train from Shoreditch at London Bridge he was called to one of the platform carriages, where the prisoner was pointed out to him by three men in the same carriage, who told him that he had behaved himself very disgracefully on the journey. He had a child with him about three years old, and the females told witnesses that he had several times lifted the child to the window, and to the imminent danger of its life had held it out over the platform, and that he had threatened to jump after it.

- 10 -

## LAMBETH.

A RUFFIANLY HUSBAND.—Hugh Johnsons, a Quill-like little ruffian, was charged before Mr. Elliott with committing a violent assault on his wife. The wife, a dairymaids woman, said that on Saturday night at twelve o'clock he came home in a state of intoxication, and commenced abusing her in the vilest language. She begged him to be quiet and go to bed, and he instantly struck her a violent blow and knocked her down. On getting up he rolled his hand in her hair, and knocked her down a second time, and while on the ground he kicked her savagely on the ribs, and declared he would take her life. He left her to get to the fire-place to get the poker, and then giving her a momentary opportunity of getting away from him she ran up-stairs and jumped out of the window, having very little doubt that if she did not get beyond his reach he would carry his threats into execution, or do her serious injury. As it was, the injuries he had inflicted were of so serious a character that she was still suffering severely from their effects. (The complainant here exhibited a large paper full of hair, which the prisoner had pulled from her head.) Police-constable 408 described the conduct of the prisoner as being of the most violent, and his language of the most disgusting character. Witness had heard him repeatedly declare he would kill his wife, and murder the first policeman that approached him, and they had much difficulty in taking him into custody. Another constable said that if he had not caught the complainant in his arms when she jumped from the window she would have fallen on the sharp iron spikes in front and been killed on the spot. In reply to the charge, the prisoner said he was drunk at the time, and that was the cause of the "row." Mr. Elliott: What are you? Prisoner: A journeyman baker. Mr. Elliott: You or your son has been most brutal and for the assault on your wife you are committed to one month's hard labour, and for the assault on the policeman you are also committed for ten days' hard labour.

[Oct. 15, 1864.]

## VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN.

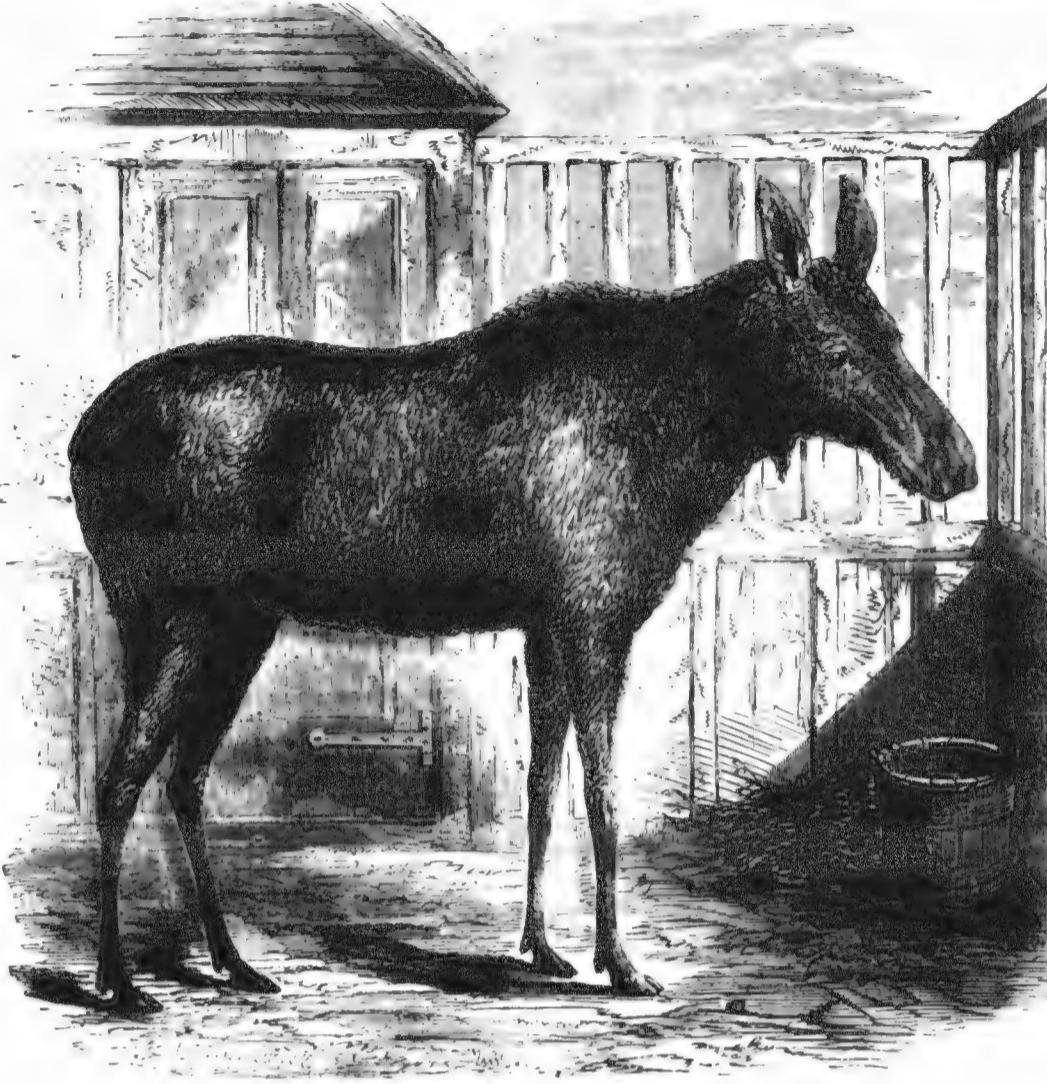
THROUGHOUT the whole of the journey of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Sweden, the enthusiasm which has marked their progress has been of the most gratifying nature. Our space will only admit of our noticing a few of the most marked proceedings. On one occasion the royal party embarked on board the Osborne for an excursion on Lake Molar. We give an engraving on page 280 of the royal party being rowed on board. After this a shooting party was organized. The Prince showed himself a keen marksman; but failed to bring down an elk, although he got several long shots at one. These animals are hard to get at, and are rarely brought to this country. There is one in the Zoological Gardens, of which we give an illustration.

The visit to the theatre was particularly enthusiastic. The piece selected for the evening was Gounod's celebrated opera, "Faust." The overture commenced, and the curtain had not gone up five minutes when a general rising to their feet of the whole audience announced the arrival of the royal party. The stage and its attractions were at once neglected; the lights which had been dimmed for the performance were suffered to blaze up for a moment; every one turned round, and probably a thousand glasses were levelled in an instant at the velvet-draped box beneath the golden crown. His Majesty was seen advancing, leading in, by the tips of the fingers, the beautiful Princess Alexandra, whom he conducted to her chair on his right hand with a low bow. The Queen came next, and took her seat on the right of the Princess of Wales, at the extreme end of the box. The Prince of Wales, whom there was an immense curiosity to see, advanced in his usual quiet way, and was placed by the King, who still remained standing on his left hand, and on the extreme left of the box, by the Prince's side, was the Prince Oscar. Behind, in the dim shade, could be barely seen the tall figures of Prince Augustus and Prince John of Denmark. Her Majesty the Queen was seated in a superb pearl-coloured figured satin or tabaret dress, and on her head was a small coronet of white roses and brilliants. Our own Princess was charmingly dressed, and looked all the better, as it was the first time since this visit that she appeared entirely out of mourning. The dress was of pink satin of a most becoming shade, and so far as we could see, appeared to be looped up and trimmed with the rarest and most delicate lace. The ornament to her most graceful and queenlike head was a wreath of flowers, in which white colours chiefly predominated, and diamonds were intermixed in glittering profusion. Her royal highness was looking probably a little pale from the uninterrupted course of festivities at this most hospitable Court; but all who saw her gave their unanimous verdict that the Princess carried off the palm of beauty from all the assembly. Amongst the Swedish ladies present in all parts of the house it might be observed that their dress was usually simple but elegant and all looked of the most snow-white whiteness. A stranger would not have his breath taken away by gazing suddenly on such superb beauties as sometimes flash upon the eye in a London or Paris opera house, but he would see many exceedingly handsome women; and certainly in combination of look and dignity, and height of figure, the recent traveller from Denmark would observe much superiority over the ordinary quiet-looking beauties he had left behind at Copenhagen. The half seems to be generally still worn here in that smooth division over the temples and ears, which is so much gone out of fashion for the last year or two in more Western and Southern Europe. When all was over, and the curtain dropped, the royal party stood up to depart, and the whole audience respectfully stood up also. Some gentlemen in the body of the house called out loudly for the English Anthem, and the King nodding approval, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," the bars of which were repeated again and again for fully ten minutes, so that we thought it would never cease, a few gentlemen in the parquet giving a loud vocal accompaniment. The King and royal party stood through, with admirable patience, and at the conclusion the Princess made one or two graceful inclinations, and the Prince of Wales bowed low several times to the audience.

We give an engraving of the scene on page 281. We also give an engraving, on page 285, of the royal party witnessing the review of the Swedish Hussars.

## DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES FROM SWEDEN.

A LETTER of October the 9th has the following:—"This morning the visit to the King of Sweden came to an end, and, as the special train left at ten o'clock, the royal party were astir betimes. There was no public ceremonial of departure, but the King and Queen accompanied their royal highnesses to the railway terminus, and there, as well as all along the thoroughfares, they were met by cordial manifestations of popular opinion. The parting between the royal families was, one might even say, affectionate, the members respectively during the interval covered by the visit having been thrown so constantly together that they learnt to esteem and appreciate each other even more than at the outset they might have been prepared to do. Prince Oscar, with several Swedish officers in his suite, accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales to Gotenburg in the special train. About half-past eight o'clock a dinner party, to which some eighteen or twenty gentlemen were invited, principally those who had come down in the special train from Stockholm, either with the Prince of Wales or Prince Oscar, was held on board the royal yacht. There were also present the Swedish and English suites, and in addition the Swedish Governor of the pro-



THE ELK OR MOOSE DEER AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

vince, and Mr. Oscar Dixon. As the pilot would not incur the responsibility of taking the ship through the intricate navigation of the Gothenburg approaches at night, though the buoys had all been lighted, with a view to such an experiment, there was no object to be gained by curtailing this entertainment. Mr. F. Hamilton and Mr. Henage, both of the British Legation in Stockholm, were invited guests, and before they went on shore his royal highness took the opportunity of expressing to these gentlemen his entire satisfaction at everything which had occurred at Stockholm the arrangements concerning which visit devolved, in a great measure, upon Mr. Hamilton, who was acting as *charge d'affaires* till the return of Mr. Jerningham."

"ELGINORE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The Osborne, attended by the Salamis, left Gothenburg about five o'clock this morning, and had a delightful passage to this port, not so much as a ripple being visible. About eight miles from here they were met by the Aurora, having exchanged signals with which frigate the Salamis quitted the Osborne, and made all speed to this port, with the object of unloading the baggage and getting out of the harbour again before the royal yacht was ready to enter. In executing this task she flew through the water; her rate of speed was something quite unparalleled; overtaking a very fast passenger boat, the Cro-Hemps Teil, just off the port of Krounborg, she regularly circled round her, and got first into the harbour by several minutes. The baggage was landed in a space of time reflecting the utmost credit on the smart handling of the crew, and the ship turned round in a berth of very small dimensions, and was outside again, waiting fresh instructions, long before the Osborne was ready to take her place. The latter meanwhile had steamed up steadily with the Aurora, and on her way met a Swedish frigate which saluted the flag of his royal highness, flitting jointly with that of Prince Oscar from the main-masthead. The Aurora answered the salute and manœuvred yards, and was afterwards called on to repeat her excellent practice in answer to the double compliment paid her from the guns of the Danish Castle of Krounborg and those of the Swedish battery on the opposite side of the channel, not more than three miles across at this point. The Osborne landed Prince Oscar off Helsingborg, between whom and the members of the English Royal family there was a very cordial leave-taking. She then crossed over direct to Elsinore, where the King, the Crown Prince, and several Danish officers of distinction were waiting on the pier-head to meet and welcome their royal highnesses. By some extraordinary chance every one on board was looking in a direction exactly opposite to those whom they expected to meet there—namely, to the place where the carriages were in waiting, and it was not till after the yacht had actually passed the point where the royal family were standing that their presence was remarked. The King then walked back the length of the pier to the landing point, and, as some time elapsed while the process of swinging round the yacht was going forward, embarked with the Crown Prince in a small shore boat, which speedily enabled him to gain the deck of the Osborne; as he did so the Danish Royal Standard was hoisted, and after a brief stay on board the King and Prince returned to shore in one of the English royal barges, which also carried the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lady Spencer, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, and other members of the English suite. The spectators had assembled in large numbers, and Elsinore made itself almost as gay with flags as on the occasion of the former arrival. The King and the Prince and Princess were very warmly cheered, and after a little difficulty as to the question of places in the royal carriage had been adjusted, caused by the Prince's habitual modesty as to seats, the royal party left for Frederiksberg, followed by the members of the suite as soon as these could be landed from the yacht. The band of the 15th Infantry Regiment was stationed upon the jetty, and performed

a selection of appropriate airs, from the time that the yacht came in sight till the landing was completed. A general subject of conversation at this moment, after the excitement of the royal arrival had a little subsided, was the gallant rescue of many lives from a Swedish brigantine, happily effected by Captain Sir Leopold McClintock, of her Majesty's ship Aurora, on her return passage from Stockholm. The unfortunate ship, which was trading to Copenhagen, was dismasted in a gale, and at the time that she was met by the Aurora was almost in a sinking state, laden with barley, to which the water had penetrated, and which consequently was beginning to swell. As long as there was a hope of saving the ship the Aurora stayed by her, though the gale was still most severe one, and the Aurora herself was exposed to great inconvenience, if not danger. At last, after twenty-six hours had been passed in this critical service, it became evident that there was nothing for it but to take off the crew and leave the vessel to her fate, which operation was accordingly performed in the face of great difficulties."

A DISPUTED WILL.—According to advices from Madrid the town of Santander is likely to become the theatre of a cause célèbre, which will give profitable employment to the gentlemen of the long robe. Two doctors of the place, a priest, two notaries, and several other individuals have been arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of having fabricated a false will. In the neighbouring town of Tenedo resided a retired Havannah merchant, very rich and parsimonious. He had made a will in favour of his nephews in Cuba, leaving them, it is said, property amounting to about £100,000, when, to the surprise of every one, another of posterior date came to light after his decease, leaving everything to certain parties in Santander, as well as several sums to the persons suspected. This testament is said to have been made after his death, hence the arrests in question. A large sum of money has been sent from Havannah in charge of an especial agent to follow out the prosecution.

A NEW KIND OF CONGRESS.—Several journals relate the following:—"A Congress has just met at Brunswick. A Congress of princes? No. Of diplomats? No, but of hotel-keepers. Grave and interesting questions were examined. 1. The complaints of foreigners at the high price of breakfasts and dinners. 2. The complaints made against the smallness of the bottles. 3. The outcry against the high charge of waitlights; and 4. The discontent shown at the bad attendance of the servants. What, think you, was the decision come to? That waitlights, dinners, breakfasts, and bottles were all for the best, and that the only complaint attended to should be that about the servants."—*Galignani*.

DEATH OF AN ECCLÉSIASTICAL CALABRIST.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, Father Ignatius of the Order of Passionists. The deceased, who was the youngest son of the second Earl Spencer, and brother of the third earl, who was better known by the courtesy title of Viscount Althorp, was born in 1799, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1820. In 1828, having entered priest's orders, he was presented by Earl Spencer to the amply living of Brington, near Northampton, which he held until 1830, when he broke off all connexion with the established Church and joined the communion of the Church of Rome. He studied for some time at Rome, and then became a priest of that Church, eventually joining the Order of Passionists, of which, up to the time of his death, he was a devoted member. The hon. and rev. gentleman occasionally presented a curious appearance in the streets of London, in his mid-age costume, his naked legs, and his feet strapped up with wooden sandals.

CINGULAR FIND AT SALISBURY.—A cashbox was found in the river at the back of the Town-mills, Salisbury, and on a further search being made two other boxes—one a small iron box with a semi-cylindrical lid, and the other a square mahogany one—were likewise discovered. They were at once taken to the police-station and their contents examined. The cashbox, which was locked when found, and the iron box both contained a large number of tokens, medals, and a few copper and Roman coins, but the latter were very much worn, and are of no value to a collector. There were also a few silver coins—twopenny, threepenny, and fourpenny pieces—of the time of James I and other sovereigns, besides some strips of card-paper, in which the coins had evidently been placed, insomuch as they bore the marks of pieces of money, the value of which and the reign they were struck in being likewise on the cards. There is no doubt that the property is the proceeds of a recent robbery, for the cashbox is not in the least affected by the water, while the iron box bears traces of having been forced open.

RARE GRATITUDE.—Mr. King, of Avignon, says a Southern French paper, lately lost a portfolio containing 100,000 francs (£2,000). A poor man, father of a large family, picked it up and returned it to him. Mr. King offered him, as a reward, a life annuity of 800 francs (£120) down. The man chose the latter, and invested it in a small estate, sufficient for his and his family's support.

MEMORIAL TO A PIG.—"Up to the present time," says the *Europe of Frankfurt*, "no monument that we are aware of had ever been erected to the memory of a pig. The town of Lüneburg, in Hanover, has wished to fill up that blank, and at the Hotel de Ville in that town there is to be seen a kind of mausoleum to the memory of a member of the swinish race. In the interior of that commemorative structure is to be seen a glass case, inclosing a ham still in good preservation. A slab of black marble attracts the eye of visitors, who find thereon the following inscription:—'Passerby, contemplate here the mortal remains of the pig which acquired for itself imperishable glory by the discovery of the salt springs of Lüneburg.'"



VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO SWEDEN.—THE SWEDISH TROOPS DEFILING BEFORE THE ROYAL PARTY (See pag. 254.)

half a regret—between us. I must feel it just a little, for to us authors, you know, our works are our children, and when one is ended, and we launch it on our oceanic (or pondic) of readers, we are in the habit of looking and longing after it, as an atom of a child will look after his paper boats which he has launched.

But there is enough of sentiment which brings me to Wilhelmina Seraphina Skeera. This is Mrs. Flat's husband—for we respect Wilhelmina too greatly to say she is Mr. Flat's wife. Mr. Flat, mark you, because Tim has left the army he served so faithfully, and is now second in command of a handsome lodging-house, in that half-and-half fashionable region, New Pimlico.

Tim would have preferred a respectable public-house in a small way, as a quid pro quo for the money he made at Lucknow and the sale of that remarkable emerald; but, Willy-faint, or appeared to faint, at the thought.

What upon Tim put it to Fisher?—“Which if she faints at the hideous, what would be the consequences o' reality?” “I don't know,” said Mr. Fisher, who is also a sergeant no longer.

Now let our readers indulge in the belief that my military friends appear to have deserted the army. It may be a jolly life, but a little goes a long way; and when a military man has proved he is brave, and has done something to keep his country together, he has a right to turn civilian, if he can be fortunate enough to do so, and with his turn in before he begins fighting again.

Willy-miner has settled at Pimlico, which, she insists upon it is the West-end. For good, of course—the could not settle for evil.

If you are very fashionable, you are welcome to the whole of her house—by paying for it! If you are not fashionable, your leases form a drawback, and therefore you have to prove in the aristocrat manner that you are respectable, before you are allowed to be constant with seeing their children now and again, and letting their old companions in arms look after them. You see, it makes the remains of the regiment now in London all one family.

What? You must protest against all of them leaving the army.

Well, you see when one or two of them went, the rest were lonely,

and so there was a general levitating—a satisfactory master so far,

that it left the field open to fresh aspirants to glory.

Oh! young Job is still in the army. I had for the moment for-

### LITERATURE.

## HIGHLAND JESSIE; OR, LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID. A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY. CHAPTER CXXV.

AT THE TERMINUS.

LADIES and gentlemen, have you ever been a long journey with fellow-travellers who have not been altogether disagreeable, though two or three of them may have been poor, and some of them were not exactly in your way? If to possibly when the terminus was reached, when the luggage was being handed about, and the cases were flying hither and thither, did you not say a hurried good-bye to those travellers with just a moment's regret?

Only a moment! The next instant you are battling for the baggage, and struggling for a cab so that you should be left neither boxes nor carriages on the platform; and thereupon the pleasant fellow-travellers were forgotten, only to be remembered now and again at odd moments in life.

Well, is not a long tail something like a long journey?

Surely, when the word “and,” or “me,” we shall think of each other for a moment or so—when our affairs will engross all of us, and there is an end of the journey.

I wonder whether you will ever give an odd moment to the memory of my puppets, which in another week will be as much things of the past as the events amongst which they have moved.

Faith, perhaps they are not worth an odd instant of memory.

If not, well be their fault (or mine), not yours.

Rander! I say the word all simply without any flattering qualification before it—do you know we have been holding weekly communication in this to or twelve 'ong months for the seventeenth year? Well, I don't think we can part without half a regret—say

Barty Sanderson found England was “gude” enough for him; Jessie does all the work—he has two arms—and Barty does all the talking; he has but one arm, for, you know, he lost the left at the storming of Lucknow. However, talking in a landlord, especially a heroic landlord, such as Lucknow Sandy, as he is called, becomes a quality of the man.

I believe Jessie Sanderson has but one cause of despair—Obby. She fears he ought to be hers. Upon that account she keeps friendly with Mrs. Flat, whom, however, she often outrages in a quiet way, by reminding her, with Scotch causton, that she has promised that if anything happens to her—meaning the one thing certain that must happen to us all—that she will leave “Obby to ‘erself.”

Sparks? You mean Cucumber—Suds—she is all right.

She keeps an enormous laundress establishment at Camber—well, well, it would look like another advertisement if I told you where it was. She has but one grief—Mrs. Smith, another landress, who degrades the profession by putting this “N.B.” at the bottom of her professional card—“N.B. Sixpence a dozen, large and small, sent home in the rough.”

But we all have our vexations. Sparks himself drives the washing home, and Sam Harrison lands literally a hand all about. Sam is married to the head ironer, who was in the army, and he sometimes goes home with the bottom of her hand fixed to his wrist; and when he gets into the cart it is so splendid, it reminds you of mounting guard.

Jerry, the baby? In his foster-mother's own words, “Splendid! Eat? Awful!”

Fisher and Maloney are in the greengrocery way—and a very small way it is, so that the poor people are forced to be constant with seeing their children now and again, and letting their old companions in arms look after them. You see, it makes the remains of the regiment now in London all one family.

What? You must protest against all of them leaving the army.

Well, you see when one or two of them went, the rest were lonely, and so there was a general levitating—a satisfactory master so far,

that it left the field open to fresh aspirants to glory.

Oh! young Job is still in the army. I had for the moment for-

[OCT. 15, 1864.]

gotten him. Wouldn't hear of it. Stuck to it. He is now a CORNET in the band of the 3rd of course; and he blows the very strength of his life through that curly pipe. He looks fine in his gold lacing.

What? Where's Tom Dobbles? No, we won't talk about Tom, poor old fellow.

What? What of the officers of the 3rd?

These, dear reader, you are right. But I looked after the poor folk first, because they are least able to look after themselves. The rich have been looked after even before they lived.

Sir Clive St. Maur and his lady are at Inverloch Castle, Scotland, the greater part of the year; nor do they regret the trouble they have passed through, for they know that the holy, nearly perfect love of their present lives could never have existed had they never known trouble.

Arthur is now a fine boy of thirteen, and if you saw him on his pony you would be quite certain there was not a drop of Indian blood in his veins.

They have a neighbour—one Dr. Phil Effingham. Many a cautious Scotch spinster has tried to spin him into her webs, but he has had enough of the fair sex.

As he receives the Sandersons' advance back, he disposes of it. He can't keep the money—so it is just possible he liked Jessie more than a little, and I have a suspicion that he has just a tinge of jealousy in his composition, to prove him a true man.

All admit him to be very practical—except in his determination not to marry—which appears to be an impracticality; at least, so say several of his neighbours who are most interested in him.

He won't live with Clive. Very naturally; for a man who dreads to marry, or says so, because he would lose his independence, will have a house (however small) to himself, if he can afford one.

Phil can, and he pays a good rent for his box, for he has long since come into that reverend interest, and is therefore rich enough to be idle.

Idle, however, he is not. He still practises his profession. At first, he would take no fees, but this brought him such an amount of custom that it left him no time, and his rival no hopes of a livelihood; so he took to taking fees, and he has made this arrangement with the not over high-spirited medical man of the district who admits Phil his master. Phil pays him half his receipts, and sends the other half to dispensaries.

They have quite solemn business meetings over their divisions.

And now, finally, for honest-hearted Amayla O'Gog, nee O'Flaherty, and her husband.

The couple always agreed, and they do in size, for she shrank long since, and he has gradually filled up.

They are happy now. They have left the army on half-pay, and she has got seven houses in Sackville-street, Dublin—"the finest street in the world," says Amayla, and she has travelled, you know.

She lives in one of the seven, and goes an honoured guest to the Vicerey's balls, in yellow "satins;" to her dear heart's content.

But the greatest satisfaction is, that she is on the visiting list of the Lady — O'Hackle, poor O'Rackle's mother, who is always glad to see her, and I may tell you that—

Oh, here is an end of the thread of life of this tale, and the third fate ensues.

The inkpot runs low, and the pen is worn out, and here is the last sheet of paper on the table.

Tis good-bye, O reader!

Sir John Lawrence, the brother of good Sir Henry, is Governor-General of India, and in his hands it is safe.

Once more, reader—GOOD-BYE!

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.**—The greatest consternation has been created in the minds of every person connected with the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, by the sudden and mysterious disappearance on Saturday morning, the 1st inst., of Staff-Sergeant Alexander Dalziel, who has for some years past held the appointment of orderly-room clerk at the depot of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia in this town (Guildford), an appointment similar to that which he had previously held in the 92nd Highlanders. From inquiries which we have instituted at the barracks, it appears that on Saturday morning Dalziel was in his office as usual, and that he had indulged in proper course a number of forms when Captain Dawes, the adjutant of the regiment, had sent to him for that purpose. At about twenty-five minutes past ten, having completed his task, he went out. His wife noticed that he had no shirt-collar on, and she asked him where he was going, and whether he would not put on a collar. He replied that he was going for a short walk, and that he should be back in time for soup—it being his practice to take a basin of soup at about eleven o'clock in the day. He then put on a soiled collar and went out, in his usual quiet and composed manner. At about half-past ten he was seen by Sergeant-Major Cook to leave the barracks, and one of Captain Dawes's female domestics saw him pass the window. At about eleven o'clock he was seen on Pewsey-hill, and shortly before one o'clock at Gomshall, which is about seven miles from Guildford, on the direct road to Reigate. There is no trace of him, and from that time to this nothing has been seen or heard of him, although inquiries have been instituted by the police, and throughout every regiment in Alcester. He had stated before leaving the barracks, that he had declined an invitation to go out for the day, and that he was going to clean the orderly room windows on his return from his walk. Dalziel has borne the character of a steady and well-conducted man. He was much respected by his comrades both in Guildford and in the 92nd Regiment of Highlanders, with which he had served in India, and his friends are stated to be highly respectable people residing in the vicinity of Edinburgh. It is not known whether he had any money in his possession at the time of his disappearance; but it appears from his accounts that there is a balance of about £20 due to the regiment. It is not supposed, however, that he is a defaulter, but it is feared that he has been the victim of some foul play, or that he has had a fit and fallen into the river. He has a wife and three young children, who are distracted at his disappearance, and the poor woman is on the point of confinement with another child.—*West Surrey Times.*

**SWINDLING IN PARIS.**—Any one in the habit of reading the *Gazette des Tribunaux* must wonder how it is that such sharp persons as Paris tradespeople allow themselves to be so often swindled. Sham princes from Russia, Montenegro, and Germany, grandees from Spain, the owners of fictitious gold and silver mines in Mexico and Peru, are constantly before the tribunals for swindling, and that they are swindlers from their manners is to be seen at a glance by any one in the habit of mixing in the *grand monde*. A lady was brought before the Sixth Chamber for obtaining all sorts of merchandise under a false name from tradesmen in nearly every quarter of Paris. She is described as a person of graceful manners and distinguished air, but she speaks the French of an Averian water-carrier, which no Frenchwoman belonging to a respectable family I suppose ever did. This swindler passed off as the Countess Laborde and a member of the secret police. She forged letters from the Palace of St. Cloud, and a "police card," which was to be used as a passport to the theatres. Her father was said to have been an admiral and her uncle a general, and she herself the heiress apparent of a grandfather who possessed half a million. But as she was not able to substantiate her claims to nobility, and as she had been already imprisoned for picking pockets, the tribunal condemned her to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 50*l.* (£2)

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF CAMPERDOWN, 1797.

TUESDAY was the anniversary of the battle of Camperdown—a battle remarkable from the fact of its having been fought by a numerous fleet upon an enemy's coast, and on a dead lee shore.

Well did Admiral Duncan deserve the honour of the *prætorium* in the title of "Camp roun," not only for his victory, but for his previous services, judgment, and prudence while operating on the Dutch coast.

It is a matter of history, but perhaps not generally known, that Admiral Duncan was engaged blockading the Texel, when the mutiny which had broken out in the Channel fleet manifested itself in his own, and he was left with only three ships to perform his arduous service; but he deceived the wary Hollander, by constantly making signals, as if there were ships in the offing, and the Dutch imagined his whole squadron to be at hand. Symptoms of mutiny at last appeared amongst his own crew; he ordered the hands to stand up, and firmly told them, that he would with his own hand shoot the first man that presumed to display the slightest symptom of rebellion, and receiving an answer from one of the disaffected, he would have carried his threat into immediate execution, had his hand been stayed, it is believed, by the chaplain. He then addressed the ship's company, "Let those who will stand by me and my officers pass over to the starboard side of the ship, that we may see who are our friends and who are our opponents." The whole crew obeyed with the exception of six, who were at once placed in confinement; but upon expressing contrition for their conduct, the admiral humanely restored them to liberty.

Admiral Duncan is said to have previously addressed the crew of the Venerable in the following admirable speech:—"My lads—I once more call you together with a sorrowful heart, from what I have lately seen—the disaffection of the fleets. I call it disaffection, for the crews have no grievances. To be deserted by my fleet in the face of an enemy is a disgrace which I believe never before happened to a British admiral; nor could I have supposed it possible. My greatest comfort, under God, is, that I have been supported by the officers, seamen, and marines of this ship; for which, with a heart overflowing with gratitude, I request you to accept my sincere thanks. I flatter myself much good may result from your example, by bringing those deluded people to sense of the duty which they owe not only to their King and Country, but to themselves. The British navy has ever been the support of that liberty which has been handed down to us by our ancestors, and which, I trust, we shall maintain to the latest posterity; and that can only be done by unanimity and obedience. This ship's company, and others who have distinguished themselves by their loyalty and good order, deserve to be, and doubtless will be, the favourites of a grateful country. They will also have, from their innocent feelings, a comfort which will be lasting, and not like the fleeting and false confidence of those who have swerved from their duty. It has often been my pride with you to look into the Texel, and see a foe who dreaded coming out to meet us. My pride is now humbled, indeed—my feelings are not easily to be expressed; our cup has overflowed, and made us wanton. The All-wise Providence has given us this check as a warning; and I hope we shall improve by it. On Him then let us trust, where our only security can be found. I find there are many good men among us; for my own part, I have had full confidence of all in this ship, and once more beg to express my approbation of your conduct. May God, who has thus far conducted you, entice to do so, and may the British navy—the glory and support of our country—be restored to its wonted splendour, and be not only the bulwark of Britain but the terror of the world. But this can only be effected by a strict adherence to our duty and obedience, and let us pray that the Almighty God may keep us in the right way of thinking. God bless you all!"

It is worthy of record that this memorable speech so affected the crew of the Venerable that scarce a dry eye was observable in the whole ship's company.

**CLOSE OF THE RAILWAY EXCURSION SEASON.**—The South Eastern, London, Chatham, and Dover, London and Brighton, London and South Western, and Great Eastern Railways brought their excursion season to a close on Monday, it having, owing to the favourable weather, already been protracted for a fortnight beyond its usual period. The greatest amount of excursion patronage during the past season has been bestowed upon the London, Chatham, and Dover line, in its Herne Bay, Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover excursions, an average number of four lengthy trains having left its principal metropolitan stations for those places every Sunday and Monday. The South Eastern excursion traffic to Margate and Ramsgate, which has been carried on with great success for several years, has been materially interfered with by this competition of the London, Chatham, and Dover, and where three and four trains were formerly required to carry this portion of the South Eastern excursion traffic, one train now suffices on all ordinary occasions, and this by no means overcrowded. The tide of popular patronage thus running in favour of the London, Chatham, and Dover line, can only be accounted for from the fact that the company advertise their route as being twenty-seven miles shorter than that of the South Eastern, for the accommodation is far superior on the latter line; and, after all, the cry of saving distance, they perform the journey within half-an-hour of their rival, while they allow the excursionists the privilege of stopping half-an-hour later in the evening. It is not, however, only from the South Eastern that the London, Chatham, and Dover line has abstracted excursion traffic. The London and Brighton, which for many years past has been in the habit of dispatching four or five trains full of excursionists to Brighton on the Sunday and Monday, now seldom exceed half that number; while the Sunday Southampton and Portsmouth excursion of the London and South Western, once so largely patronised, is now used only in a limited degree. The Great Eastern has this season also largely extended its excursion traffic, and opened up many charming sea-side spots hitherto closed against the London excursionist, each of the above companies, however, state their excursion seasons to have been highly remunerative; and considering the large number of passengers carried by these excursion trains, in which there is a large admixture of the rough, careless, and sensless element, the small number of casualties which occur speaks well for the arrangements of the various companies, and the care and attention of their *emuls*.

**A TEACHER OF LANGUAGES BURNED TO DEATH.**—On Monday an inquiry was held at Liverpool on the body of a person who lost his life by fire. Mr. W. Hardcastle, who described himself as a "professor of languages," took lodgings last week at a house in Baddeley-street. He was very reserved in his habits, and all that was definitely known about him was that he was addicted to drinking. On Monday evening the landlord of the house perceived a smell of fire, and on going with a neighbour to Mr. Hardcastle's room, he found him lying on the bed raving under delirium tremens, and in flames. Near him were two bottles which had a nitro-gum, and a bottle of ale. There were also two boxes of matches lying on the floor. The wretched man could give no intelligible account of his doings, and he was so frightfully burnt that his removal to the infirmary at once was imperative. He died there in the greatest agony on Friday. Upon his person was found about £4 in money. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from burns and delirium tremens."

#### SUICIDE OF A CITY MERCHANT.

On Saturday afternoon an inquiry was held by Mr. John Humphreys, Middlesex coroner, respecting the suicide of Mr. William James Groves, aged forty-two years, a city merchant, lately residing at Chatham-place, Hackney. The court was assembled in the dining-room of the father of the deceased, No. 1, Richmond-terrace, Hackney, where the fatal act was committed.

Mr. Charles H. Groves, 1, Richmond-terrace, said that he was a corn-factor. His brother, the deceased, was merchant, principally engaged in the corn trade. Since his death it was found that he was heavily involved; but as he had never divulged the fact of his difficulties, it was believed that he was prosperous. He had a partner, Mr. Todd, but that gentleman being in New York, the whole weight of the business in this country fell upon deceased. The difficulties, it was now found, were of long continuance. One New York house owed £17,000, which he was long expecting with anxiety, but the money did not come. On Thursday evening last deceased came to Richmond-terrace at four o'clock, an hour when he knew neither his father nor wife would be at home. Witness returned home as usual at five in the evening, and found him dead on the couch in the dining-room. On the table lay a umbrella, a large glass jar or bottle, containing cyanide of potassium, and two letters. The principal letter was as follows:—"Dear Exchange-chambers, London, E.C.—My mind is going. I cannot bear these troubles any longer. They are great and hopeless. Oh, my poor wife! What is to become of her? I pray God to forgive me. There is great hope in His holy word, 'He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live'—W.J. GROVES. Break it gently to Helen, and give her this." The witness said that the troubles referred to in the letter were solely business and pecuniary troubles. The second paper was unsigned, and was as follows:—"I cannot pass another day like this. Do not send to Helen until father of Charles can get to her. Send for Dr. Smith. God is a merciful, and not a revengeful, Judge. I feel at peace with Him."—The witness said that he had no doubt that the difficulties and losses arising from the American trade had deprived the deceased of reasoning powers, and so caused him to destroy himself in a moment of insanity.

The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with cyanide of potassium while in a state of unsound mind, and the jury desire to draw attention to the danger of permitting the indiscriminate sale of cyanide of potassium to unknown persons, and to suggest that in all cases the purpose to which so deadly a drug is to be applied should be carefully ascertained." The inquiry then terminated.

#### EXTRAORDINARY DEATH BY DROWNING OF AN OLD CITY MERCHANT.

On Monday an inquest was held in Upper Tooting on the body of Richard Gibbs, Esq., aged seventy-four, for upwards of half a century one of the largest tea brokers and merchants in the City of London. From the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that the deceased gentleman was missed from his bed-room on Friday morning week, and remaining away longer than was expected his wife and the servant went in search of him. He was at length found in a closet on the premises, his feet sticking over the top. Life was found extinct. It also appeared from the evidence of several persons that there was not the slightest reason to suppose that the deceased was in any way deranged in his mind, and as he was a very powerful man it would have been quite impossible to have put him into such a position against his will. From all the testimony the most rational deduction seems to be that, finding the value of the closet out of order on going to the closet, he had endeavoured to set it right and while doing so accidentally fell into the water, and was drowned. A verdict to that effect was returned.

**SERIOUS STABBING CASES.**—The police had their attention called to three serious cases of stabbing, which occurred at Liverpool on Sunday. About a quarter to two o'clock in the morning, while Police-constable Moody, No. 820, was on his beat in the neighbourhood of Sun-street, Toxteth Park, a man named Robert Smith, who resides in that street, staggered up to him and informed him that he had been stabbed by his sister with a knife. The man was conveyed on a stretcher to the Southern Hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Collison, who found that he had received two severe lacerated wounds, one on the left ear and another on the left cheek, and that both of them were of a very dangerous character. Moody proceeded to Smith's house, and met the sister, Jessie Stewart, the wife of a sailor who is at present at sea, coming out of the front door, and took her to the Bridewell. It seems that Smith and a man named Daniel Jakes had been drinking together, and that Smith invited his companion to his house. This was accepted, and the two men went to Smith's house, where they had some more drink. While there Jakes's wife went to the front door, and abused Smith and his sister for harbouring her husband, and Smith and Jakes then came out and began to quarrel. Moody, hearing the disturbance, went to the spot and separated the two men, Smith entering the house of a neighbour named William McElvee, while Jakes returned to Smith's house. On Smith subsequently returning home he found Jakes in the lobby, with his sister, Jessie Stewart, who was under the influence of liquor near to him, and he began to upbraid the woman for her conduct. A scuffle ensued, and the light from the candle was extinguished. Stewart seized a common-table-knife, and stabbed her antagonist on the head. The instrument was afterwards found, covered with blood, under a sofa. Dr. Woolaston considered him to be in such a critical state that it was thought desirable to send for a magistrate, so as to have his deposition taken. About half-past eight o'clock the same morning, a police-constable had his attention called to a girl named Jane Taylor, who resides at William-street, and who was bleeding from the left side of the neck. She stated that while standing in William-street she was stabbed by a man named Michael Smyth, with whom she cohabited. She was taken in a car to the Southern Hospital, and on being examined by the surgeon it was found that she had received an incised wound three-quarters of an inch in length and one inch in depth. Her assailant got off.—The third case was that of a man named John Spencer, living at Bolton-street. He was passing through Cumbermere-street, when a man about six feet in height, and having the appearance of a navvy, sprang out of an entry, and saying "You are one of them," stabbed him in the arm. Spencer was taken to the Southern Hospital, where he was attended by the surgeon, who found him suffering from a large incised and dangerous wound.

**FRIGHTFUL FALL OVER A BRIDGE.**—A van containing two persons was crossing the bridge at Airdrie a few days ago, when it came into violent contact with the parapet. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown over the bridge, falling a distance of some thirty feet into the rocky bed of the river below, which, unfortunately, was at the time almost free of water. They were followed by the horse and carriage. Singularly enough the horse fell on its feet, and was led home afterwards apparently not much the worse of the accident. It was not so with the men, one of whom was picked up insensible from external and internal injuries, and carried into an apartment adjoining the store, and the other had his jawbone broken, and a number of teeth knocked out, but was in a condition to be carried home. Hopes of the recovery of the latter are entertained, but the life of the former is despaired of.

## A ROYAL HUNTING PARTY IN SWEDEN.

The hunt on which the Prince of Wales and the King of Sweden started last week, travelling by a night train, did not prove to be successful, though the day was full of enjoyment. A Stockholm correspondent gives the following account of the hunt:

"This night travelling was less fatiguing than it would have been to travellers by an ordinary train, as their carriages were fitted up with berths like those of a ship. Then there was wine on board, and a communication between the principal carriages, so that the earlier portion of the night was passed very pleasantly. In one carriage was the King, the Prince of Wales, and Prince John of Glucksburg; in another, Prince Oscar, Prince Augustus, and the members of the English legation, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Henage, to whom the King has, during this visit, shown especial kindness and courtesy. They all turned in after a while and got a few hours' sleep. At seven they reached Orebro, where the whole party turned out and had a standing breakfast. Almost every one present was a member of a certain hunting club, of which the King is chief, and wore the uniform—long boots, greenish trousers and coat, and grey hat with green ribbon and feather. In fact, every one present belonged to the club, except the Prince of Wales, for the members of the legation had just been enrolled by the King, though so lately that they had not been able to procure the dress. They were, therefore, dressed like the Prince of Wales, in a plain shooting costume, with long boots. The breakfast over, carriages were mounted, and the hunting party set out for the rendezvous where the beaters had been ordered to attend. This was in the forest of Kegnau, in the province of Nerika. The drive thither took about two hours, as the distance was about fourteen English miles. The leading equipage was a sort of outside jaunting car, holding five on each seat, and drawn by four horses. It accommodated on one side the five gentlemen of royal birth, and on the other the two representatives of the legation, Mr. Dixon, Colonel Kepell, and Mr. Meade. The way lay through a wild, open, and undulating country, not unlike parts of Scotland where there were moor-like hills, covered with grey boulders, variegated with clumps of fir. When the party reached the forest all its members, excepting the King, the Prince of Wales, and Mr. Oscar Dixon, were formed into a cordon, which stretched along the road for a mile and a half. The great object of the day was to provide, if possible, good sport for the Prince of Wales, and even Prince Oscar, Prince Augustus, and Prince John of Denmark helped to form the line of sentries, whose duty it was to drive back into the forest any elk that might be started by the King and Prince of Wales. In this way it may be said that the actual hunting party consisted simply of the King and Prince of Wales, one other, and Mr. Oscar Dixon, whose great knowledge of the country and familiarity with the peculiar sport of the day enabled him to act as guide and manager of the proceedings. I have now to speak of the 'one other,' whom I have not yet named. I regret to say that I cannot give you his name, although it was to his guidance almost more than to that of Mr. Oscar Dixon, that the King and Prince of Wales were entrusted. His personage was the dog. He gets upon the scene (if he can) and follows it up, yelping more or less, the whole time. When he gets near the elk, the animal is irritated, though in no way frightened by the offensive sounds, and instead of running away from the dog, puts down his head and runs at him. The dog, of course, retreats back to the hunters and leads the elk within range of their rifles. Yesterday, however, the distinguished beast, on whose nose a king, four princes, and a party of Swedish nobles depended for their day's pleasure, failed in his attempt to find an elk. I do not for a moment wish to hint that the sagacity of the dog was at fault. From the first it was supposed to be unlikely that the hunt would be successful. The forest is of immense extent, and elk are scarce. Prince Oscar saw one, as I understand, during the day, and turned him back into the forest, but neither King nor Prince fired a shot. In spite of this, however, I am told that they enjoyed their day very greatly, and regretted neither the railway journey nor their twenty miles walk through the woods, which kept them on their feet from morning to evening. It was about half-past nine when the cordon was formed, and it was nearly half-past five when the King and Prince reappeared at the old rendezvous, and called in their friends. You may suppose that by this time everybody was tolerably hungry. At a little wood cottage they did justice to a substantial meal, which would have deserved the name of dinner if it had not been that they dined afterwards in greater state. I fancy, indeed, that the meal in the forest shanty was the real dinner after all, but the nominal dinner took place at Orebro, at the house of the governor of the province, at about nine o'clock. The whole party drove back to this place in the order in which they came, and hence by the way the Prince of Wales inspected a local volunteer corps, which was drawn up in his honour. After dinner, at about half-past eleven, the sleeping train was once more called into requisition, and the tired hunters returned to Stockholm, which they reached at four this morning. To-day, I need scarcely say, the Prince did not exactly rise *de grand matin*. There was no amusement on, as it was obvious that no one who had taken part in the hunt at Kegnau would be inclined for anything but rest."

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## AN UNCEEREMONIOUS SOVEREIGN.

A CORRESPONDENT from Stockholm, in describing a trip by the Prince and Princess of Wales to Gripsholm Castle, a Swedish royal residence, about thirty miles from Stockholm, and which trip had been considered the best *joli* of the Prince's visit, notices especially the free and easy manner in which the Swedish Sovereign moves about among his subjects. The correspondent was present at the embarkation of the royal party in the steamer which was to convey them up the Malar Lake to the castle.

"A chariot and four brought down the Prince and Princess of Wales, and then came a phæton, not a regular mail phæton, but one in which the driving seat was higher and smaller than the other. It was a very simple and unpretending equipage, and for the moment I thought it was some private carriage which had followed the other by chance. To my surprise, however, I recognised Prince John of Glucksburg on the driving-seat. 'Look,' I said to my companion, 'at Prince John perched up beside the driver.' I thought that the royal coach-house might have provided another carriage for the Danish guest, if there had not been room for him inside; but the arrangement became intelligible when I looked at the face of the driver, and saw that it was His Majesty King Charles XV of Sweden and Norway. He was not the man to spoil his day's pleasure with bothersome ceremonials, and he had come out in a tweed shooting coat and light-coloured waistcoat. The Prince of Wales' carriage stopped the way, so the King pulled up horses and jumped down amongst the crowd, which was not kept back by a single policeman, though it voluntarily kept clear an avenue just wide enough for the carriages to pass. All hats came off, and every body bowed to the King, who pulled off his wideawake for the moment, and gave a friendly cheerful nod to his people as he slipped through the crowd to the gangway of the steamer, and went on board to see after the comfort of his guests. In a very few moments he and the Prince of Wales were seen standing together on the poop close to the taffrail. The Prince had emancipated himself for the day from the tyranny of fashion, and wore a wideawake as well as the King. The other gentlemen of the party wore hats, though, of course, they were in ordinary morning costume."

**LIBBY PRISON AT RICHMOND.**—The rooms are one hundred feet by forty. In six of these 120 United States' officers, of all grades, from brigadier down, were confined for months. This was the almost incredible space allowed them in which to cook, eat, wash, sleep, and take exercise. Ten feet by two claimed by each man for all the purposes of living! At one time they were not allowed benches or stools, or even to fold their blankets and sit upon them, but forced to huddle on the poor close to the taffrail. The Prince had emancipated himself for the day from the tyranny of fashion, and wore a wideawake as well as the King. The other gentlemen of the party wore hats, though, of course, they were in ordinary morning costume."

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## THE SWEDISH KING AND THE ENGLISH PRINCE.

A LETTER from Stockholm of Oct. 2nd says:—"Towards the middle of the day two gentlemen, plainly attired in frock coats, might be seen wandering arm-in-arm through the principal streets of Stockholm, looking into shop windows and laughing heartily together from time to time. One was stout, tall, of erect carriage, and full chest, with slightly grey hair of forty years, but with the elastic step of twenty. The hat, the least degree at one side, and having a rakish air, shaded slightly the fine fair forehead, which would otherwise contrast with the hardy cheek browned with exercise and exposure to the weather. The long well-shaped nose, and the black closely-trimmed beard, gave an air of manliness and frankness to the face. His companion was equally good-looking, and while he had the advantage of fairer complexion, and probably, on the whole, a still more gentlemanlike look than the other, he wanted that free air of decision of purpose and vivacity of character which, in every motion of the body and line of the face, the first gentleman possessed. He was inferior in height to his companion by about two or three inches, but was active and firm on his limbs, pleasant and almost humorous in his look, but at times deep, full, handsome eye showed that respect-inspiring glance of dignity and high birth so peculiar to a certain illustrious lady of a more western land. The two gentlemen thus quietly strolling about the Swedish capital were King Charles XV and the Prince of Wales. The people of Stockholm are, if possible, still better mannered than the citizens of Copenhagen, and, beyond a respectful raising of the hat, there was no crowding or staring at the distinguished promenaders. Probably, sometimes outside a shop door, if they had entered, a group of little boys may have collected, but it was quite sufficient for the outspoken King to say in his half-smiling, good-natured way, 'Be off out of that, you young rascals!' and the place was cleared. The Prince did some shopping, and several of the chief establishments of the Stockholm tradesmen were visited by his royal highness."

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